THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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BUTTER WANTED.—500 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

200 DOZ. PALM LEAF HATS at wholesale; also, a large assortment of Leghorn and Panama hats, just received by J. H. FULLERTON.
June 1

Poetry and Miscellany.

From the Knickerbocker.

THE "HOUSEHOLD DIRGE."

BY R. H. STODDARD.

I've lost my little May at last!
She perished in the spring,
When earliest flowers began to bud,
And earliest birds to sing;
I laid her in a country grave,
A rural, soft retreat,
A marble tablet o'er her head,
And violets at her feet.

I would that she were back again,
In all her childish bloom,
My joy and hope have followed her,
My heart is in her tomb!
I know that she is gone away,
I know that she is fled,
I miss her every where, and yet
I cannot make her dead!

I wake the children up at dawn,
And say a simple prayer,
And draw them round the morning meal,
But one is wanting there!
I see a little chair apart,
A little pinafore,
And Memory fills the vacancy;
As Time will—nevermore!

I sit within my room, and write
The lone and weary hours,
And miss the little maid again
Among the window flowers,
And miss her with her toys beside
My desk in silent play;
And then I turn and look for her,
But she has flown away!

I drop my idle pen and hark,
And catch the faintest sound,
She must be playing hide-and-seek
In shady nooks around;
She'll come and climb my chair again,
And peep my shoulder o'er;
I heard a stilled laugh—but no,
She cometh nevermore!

I waited only yester-night,
The evening service read,
And lingered for my idol's kiss
Before she went to bead;
Forgetting she had gone before,
In slumbers soft and sweet,
A monument above her head,
And violets at her feet!

THE WIFE'S TASK.

BY MRS. M. H. SLEEPER.

From the Western Literary Messenger.

At the distance of some fifty miles from London, but aside from any of the great country roads, there stood, many years ago, an old manorial residence, which joined to the massiveness of feudal times much of the *picturesqueness of architecture which characterized a* later period. The solid masonry of the mansion might, indeed, bid defiance to any ordinary mode of attack, but the clustered chimneys, the noble, projecting windows, the lofty and ornamented portal, the low park wall which seemed one mass of variegated mosses, richer and more beautiful than the finest mosaic, spoke of a peaceful period and the protection of individual rights. The Nevilles, to whom the demesne belonged, had *possessed* high rank, immense wealth, and great influence. For a time they lived gay and brilliant, though changeful and eventful lives, adhering, by times, to the royal and popular cause, and taking part in all the stirring incidents of each successive period. Some had died on the battle field, some on the scaffold, some with the "pomp and circumstance" of high nobility, beneath the ciphered velvet and nodding *plumes. A few of the daughters* had married into families still more renowned than their own; many had united with their equals, and two or three, descending from their proud position, had found a deeper happiness, a more entire content in the seclusion of cottage homes. But, at length, the fortune which had borne without injury the encroachments of occasional spendthrifts, began to melt away before a succession of reckless heirs, until the last, Sir Henry *found himself involved* in in vain struggles with a lot made hopeless by the misconduct of his fathers. His wife died during the third year of their marriage, leaving him one son, named Edward Neville, who inherited the sparkling beauty, the fine figure and graceful carriage which had long distinguished his race. In him, Sir Henry's heart was bound up. For him he wrought early and late, tilling the land that remained *unalienated, with the help of a* few rustics, living on the coarsest food, wearing the coarsest clothing, and, dying suddenly, left him a small sum gathered by half-pence, and saved with most exact fidelity. Even in the hour of dissolution, he sought to *preserve* the little hoard, peremptorily forbade any pomp at his funeral, and exacted a promise that no monument, not even an unornamented stone, should record his burial. Edward waited until *his interment*, and then, in the very recklessness of despair, fled from the scene of so much past splendor and present misery. Of his life abroad he would never speak. It was too full of wretchedness; possibly of crime. However that might be, he returned in a few years, broken and haggard, with a dulled eye, a faded cheek, and a step slow and heavy with the weariness of a breaking heart.

It was the anniversary of his father's death when he paused before his ancestral home. There it stood, massive, rich, and entire, save the glassless windows, the dilapidated chimneys, and here and there a pointed roof decayed—broken, yet garlanded with the ivy and the vine. *There it stood, proud, old and silent amidst the* forest-like depth and density of verdure. The cherry, the double peach, the laburnum, the lilac and the laurel grew in untamed profusion. The beech and the sycamore, the lime, the cedar and the cypress, had overgrown their bounds, joined the fragrant firs that swept down to the emerald meadows, shadowed by clumps of branching oaks and magnificent elms that stooped to kiss their own fantastic image on the green sward. The garden terraces, washed by the rain, would have been undistinguishable but for the marble steps, which, weather-stained and cracked by frost, were themselves scarcely visible through the tangled mass of roses and lillies.—The statues were overthrown and broken; the antique sun-dials were buried under the verdant moss. There were no deer in the park; there was no game in the preserves. No boat danced on the stream as its current washed the old stone landing; the boat-house itself was quite concealed by jassamines and honey-suckles. The nightengales were singing their sweet, sad songs, and the rooks, wheeling above the coppices, suggested images of English plenty and English hospitality, painful at that place and at that hour.

The iron gate remained, but the lock was rusty, and the young man sprung over the wall and strode onward to the portal, dashing aside the brambles that had rioted in neglect, and trampling upon the sharp stings of the nettle grown long and strong in the dark atmosphere.—He passed from room to room, from hall to hall, glanced at the *gilded cornices*, the panelled *wainscotting*, the inlaid floors from which the thick carpets and splendid foot-cloths had vanished, and stopped a moment before each of the glorious pictures which told of a once regal fortune, and a right princely parentage of art. As he trod the fine old gallery and thought of all this wealth, his own, yet not his own, he cursed, in his utmost spirit, the benumbing influences which settled upon him like a dark and blighting spell. What did it avail that the demesne, spread out in its richness and beauty, owned him master. Not a fixture could be sold, not a tree felled, not a painting removed. The relative on whom it was entailed, cold, grasping and sorded, would have seen its lord dying at his feet, rather than yield a right, however trivial, or afforded aid, however slight. And *he bore no wealth within himself*. By education, habit, feeling, he was unfit to carve his way up to fortune, and beside him stood no *friend* silently and lovingly to subdue his prejudices, to plan, to soothe, to cheer. The atmosphere was impure, and the mingled scents which came heavily up from the flower forest, increased the stifling sensation it produced. Less and less firm was the young man's tread, fainter and fainter the echo in the lonely chamber, and when the rising moon shone in through the casement, she revealed no difference of hue between his cheek and its marble pillow.

Adjoining the Neville Court was a large estate belonging to a family still in its "pride of power and place."—Nothing of embellishment that a lavish expenditure, guided by the taste and an acquaintance with high fashion could effect, was wanting. Yet admirable as were the appointments, filled as was the house with noble guests, nothing was ever seen there one-fifth as beautiful, nothing that could so satisfy the fancy and fill the heart as the pet, the plaything, the ward of Clarence Norton, the second son of the house; a young man universally admired and thoroughly accomplished, whose fortune enabled him to gratify all his whims, and keep his own family on the best possible terms by lavish and splendid gifts. By these, indeed, he paved the way for Amy's introduction to them, simply announcing her as the child of a dear friend, who, on his death-bed, had bequeathed her to his care, although there was not wanting those who professed to see in her rich complexion, her spirited yet tender eyes, her laughing lip, her slight, yet round and graceful figure, and the sparkling blackness of her thick, wavy tresses, the evidences of a tender and closer connection. Whatever was the tie between them, it was cordially acknowledged by Mr. Norton. He never returned from a continental tour without piling her dressing-room with presents, rich silks, delicate India muslin, books, and now and then a fine cabinet picture, such as he knew she loved. While he remained, too, he exhibited a sedulous care for her enjoyment. She rode his Arabian, boated, fished, hunted with him, sang to his flute, and mingled with the gay company that thronged the mansion. But when he went away, she gradually returned to her studies, her painting, her embroidery, and dwelt in her own chamber, and in the dear old woods, next in her affections to her guardian himself. In vain did the young ladies of the family strive to turn her exquisite taste to account in the decoration of themselves and their drawing rooms. Although uniformly willing to fill the vases, arrange the ornaments to the most advantage, to devise fancy dresses, and give an airy elegance to the flowers and ribbons destined to set off the beauty of her fair friends, she as uniformy resisted quietly, respectfully, but firmly, all attempts to fritter away her energies in a waiting-woman's services. But in all tasks of love and charity, she was unwearied. Her melancholy took the form, not of languid musing, but of untiring activity, a restlessness of endeavor that seemed struggling to banish thought. Her foot often fell in peasant homes, her voice sustained the old, and gave a new impulse to the young. She knew the detail of the farmer's housekeeping, and the small economy that makes the riches of the poor. She wrought of well as saw. Her busy fingers plaited the Sunday cap of the tottering grandmother, remodelled the faded garment of the orphan child, concocted the generous cordial, and prepared the delicacies which tempt the failing appetite.

It was when her guardian had been long abroad, when an intensity of sadness had gathered in her eye, and her form drooped like a snow-drop when the storm beats upon it, when, more than ever before, her woman's heart shrunk from its uncared for solitude, that she met Edward Neville in her lonely walks. At first, a bow was the only recognition, then, a friendly salutation, then, some slight courtesy, an offered flower or a basket of choice fruit. Then followed short conversations under the cool shadows, and, finally, long, delightful rambles among woodland labyrnth, or beside the brimming stream. The similarity of their position in some points, produced in each a blendid feeling, half admiration, half pity, and each generously and truly sought to translate into action the thoughts which found not in words their fitting language. Amy brought her choicest books, sketched the spots they visited, and the flowers they gathered, sang the songs her companion loved, quoted his favorite poetry, treasured his slightest expressions: while he brought out the wealth of a brilliant and highly cultivated mind, ransacked the regions of philosophy, poetry and art for their brightest gems, and interspersed them with life-like pictures from his own varied experience.

How was it possible that they should long continue to meet only as friends! When together, they breathed a purer atmosphere, saw a brighter sun, and found a temporary repose from the memory of their sorrows. They heard not in their "sweet delirium," the suggestions of prudence, they forgot that friends would frown, and the world laugh. What was there for them but their own unaccustomed happiness! The illuson could not last.—Edward Neville was noble minded, and he awoke to the madness of his folly. Even in the gayest moments of adventurous youth, when surrounded by might aid in the difficult ascent to independence, he had fled from the smile of woman; and now, when utterly forgotten, when he habit of hopelessness had impaired his energies, and years of inaction had made him averse to effort, now in the depth of his poverty, poverty both of the outward and *inward man, should he link another to his fate?* Should he darken forever another's sky? invovle another in a perpetual and desperate struggle? He sternly put aside the strong suggestions of his overflowing love, and forced himself to reveal all the humiliating, crushing circumstances which ground him to the very earth. Then, with the calmness of despair, he renounced all claim upon the beautiful being who had made one sunny spot in his depressing life, offered one healthy draught to his fevered and thirsty lips.

And Amy!- How did she listen to his words? Had she doubted the sincerity of his affection, or could she have suffered alone, she would have remained silent.—But gently, meek and self-distrustful as she was, she yet knew that upon her rested her lover's sole chance of extricating himself from his embarrassments, of rising superior to his fate, of becoming happy and free. She rightly estimated the source of his discouragements. She perceived the weak as well as the strong points of his character, and she knew that she alone could strengthen the first and direct the last. But she could not say this, how then could she, without overstepping the bounds of maidenly delicacy, urge the fulfillment of their unspoken vows? It was easier than she thought. The pleading gaze, and the grasp of the slight fingers, unconsciously convulsed and strained in the passion of sudden grief changed in a moment resolutions fortified by a long night of bitter *self-upbraiding.*

Amy's friends were in London whither she had declined accompanying them, and her letters announcing her engagement were received with polite surprise and expressed remonstrances, veiling, or intended to veil, real satisfaction under an appearance of regret. A few handsome presents formally offered, and as formally accepted, finished the connection of the lovely girl with the proud family which had endured her presence only from regard to a brother's wealth. Thus, quite alone—for she had persuaded Edward to look after some business that required his presence in an adjoining county—she commenced preparing for her simple housekeeping.

Many years before, the lord of Neville Court had wed*ded a delicate, drooping woman, who, having been* brought up in the seclusion of a country house, wearied of the splendid dissipation in which her marriage had involved her. She pined for a solitude, broken only by bird or bee, for a spot where she might sing the songs of her childhood unheard by human ear, or sit with her husband sometimes, in the soft twilight, and recall, undisturded, the bright dream of their wooing. A gay an elegant man *was her husband, a successful courtier, sought and caress*ed by whole troops of lords and ladies, and fond of the whirl and *eclat* of his brilliant life. But he was also warm hearted, and loved the gentle being he had won to his side. His early romance had not all vanished, and he applied himself with the ardor of a young lover to the erection of a pretty hermitage. Entirely out of sight of the great mansion, and just were one would least expect to find it, rose, as if by magic, a little stone cottage, irregular enough for a painter, with three pointed roofs, and casement windows here and there, set with the choicest colored glass through which fell the softened rays, making a graceful and illusive light within. The gem-like glass was gone, the arras, and the dainty cushions, but but the cottage was still entire, thank to its almost indestructible material, and a very small sum sufficed to make it half a paradise. Quite a paradise it became pleasant associations, and agreeable recollections, for, when it became known that it was to be the abode of their benefactress, many of the sturdy villagers came with full hearts and ready hands to assist in the labor. The mason and carpenter, the painter and mat maker; the farmer's wife with her dairy produce; the gardner from the hall, a bevy of girls with mops, and brooms, and the quiet, sorrowful seemstress, whose small cupboard had been often stocked with cordials, offered their services with pleased alacrity. To crown the whole, a bright lass of fifteen, who might have rivalled Gay's "Black Eyed Susan," offered her assitance for the continuance of such instruction as she had been accustomed to receive from her fair patroness.

The work went merrily on, performed by nimbly fingers, quickened by thorough good will. Fourfold did Amy receive into her bosom for the patient gentleness with which she had entered into the details of the poor man's life, suggesting, planning, making the little seem the much. Fourfold was she rewarded, not alone by the gratitude of the benefitted, but by the practical information she had gathered, which enabled her to order skillfully her own narrow means. It was really wonderful how she contrived to double her possessions. The cottage, which she feared would look cold and bare, was almost crowded. That little, sunny parlor, so little and so sunny, with its Turkey carpet, its large deep window filled even to the top with plants and bird-cages, its fine cabinet pictures, with her own humbler, yet still beautiful sketches, its books and engravings, its harp and piano, its small table, with that prettiest of parlor ornaments, a work basket, *full of light evidences of female* industry, how sociable how enjoyable it looked! Then the sleeping room adjoining, bride-like, with white draperies and folds of India muslin, the toilet piled with gifts, then the outer rooms, and the tiny nook for the young maiden so light and clean. It was very lovely, too, without. The green solitude was alike soothing to the eye and heart. Behind was a sunny slope, flowery to profusion, and haunted by cowslips and wild hyacinths, pansies and heart's-ease, which fairly mingled with the roses and honey-suckles that garlanded the cottage.—Stretching away upon either side were rich coppices and dark firs with many an abrupt ascent, on whose broken terraces grew the primrose and periwinkle, and patches of underwood, thorns and ferns, gay dancing ferns waving plume-like over the many tinted mosses. In front lay the meadow, *so deeply, richly green, the full, calm* river spanned by an ivied bridge, and, beyond, the peaceful hills with a far off view of the distant church, the cloud-like smoke rising from the hamlet beneath. As the loving girl looked around and felt her own soul refreshed and animated, she not only hoped, but believed, that the outward peace would bring also a peaceful spirit.

The bridal was all unlike those of the former heirs of the stately house. But the song of the nightingale and the cooing of the wood pigeons were sweeter far than the blithest strain of the minstrel; and the morning, the thickets, with their treasures of anemones and wood sorrel; the snow-white blossoms of the thorn and the cherry; the budding, blooming beauty of all around, were far more suggestive of blissful thoughts, more sustaining than the gayest pageantry.

Time passed, and there was no want in the cottage.—True, the brown loaf, with honey from the hives under the lime trees, and a pitcher of fresh milk often furnished the frugal meal, but love sat at the board, and the homely fare grew sweeter than the viands at the banquet of princes.

Edward Neville became gradually reconciled to toil. It assumed a new aspect; it developed a new element when it contributed *to the sparkling happiness of, his wife.* Now, too, life was not *all* drudgery. He returned from his task to sweet song sweetly sung in the twilight, to long heartfull conversations, to the welcome courtesies of a true woman. Almost before he was aware, the glowing summer, with its rural sounds and occupations, had flown; the truthful autumn, the festive Christmas time, the sadder February had alike departed, and the arum and ground ivy, *again opening to the sunlight*, marked the return of the rejoicing spring.

It brought a new guest to the cottage. The mother smiled, but the father dropped a tear upon the babe as he thought of the heritage passing from his race forever. Again he would have sunk into despondency, but for the loving wife, who suffered no disquietude to darken her welcome. And now, when she would no longer seem selfishly alive to her own *comfort, she began to* execute a project before formed—to persuade her husband to drop his title, seek in London regular employment, educate their boy to industry, and in all respects indentify himself with the great, active, happy middle class. She expressed her wishes gradually and skilfully, sometimes in their rambles, sometimes with the infant laughing and crowing upon their knees.

The father at length consented, and the sale of Amy's jewels furnished the means of removal. Their lodgings were very humble, but a few tasteful articles from the cottage gave their rooms an air of quiet elegance not always found in more pretending apartments. Industry, *temperance*, and probity seldom fail of reward. After some years, the merchantile house for which Mr. Neville was employed, took him into partnership, and it being a substantial firm, of long standing, there was no more fear of poverty.

Twenty years of mutual love, of virtuous exertion, went by. The oldest son was soon to take his father's place in the firm. The second was at Cambridge, and the daughter was already bethrothed to a country gentleman of wealth and consideration, when Mr. Norton, from whom no tidings had in a long time been received, suddenly returned from India, with a fine fortune, which he immediately set about expending as zealously as he had before set about amassing it. He wanted a place in the country; was delighted with Neville Court, bought the entail with as much land as could be obtained in the vicinity, and as soon as one room was rendered habitable, settled there with all the laborers he could collect. He insisted upon having everything in progress at once, and ordered, scolded, and hindered with the utmost zest. The whole place was as full and as lively as a bee-hive, and amidst an odd collection of old tapestry, old armor, old plate, and new velvets and satins, French frippery and English luxury, moved Mrs. Neville, more animated and handsomer than ever, in her quiet efficiency, reducing at a touch every thing to order and elegance. How happy was Mr. Norton, dashing at full speed up stairs, down stairs, to the nearest town, grumbling at the neglected state of every thing, yet secretly rejoicing that there was so much to do. The trees were to be pruned, gravel paths made, the boat-house rebuilt, the garden laid out and planted, the fish-ponds refilled, the park stocked with deer, the preserves with game, stables, *coach-houses, and dog-kennels to be built, the new land* divided and leased. He had not worked so hard, slept so well, or been so merry in his whole life.

At last all was arranged, all completed save those labors which are so wisely and kindly required, season by season, and Mr. Norton persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Neville to preside over his mansion. For a few years he retained his hilarity, his love of exercise, and love of company: then he gradually failed, gave up coursing, gave up boating, gave up society, and, finally, beloved and honored, he peacefully closed a life, wild and eventful as was ever told in story. Mr. and Mrs. Neville inherited his whole property, but sought no distinction for themselves or their children, save that which accompanies industry and integrity, heightened by education, and recommended by a generous hospitality.

DISUNION!

A Eloquent Extract!

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, one of the Democratic members from Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House, and well-known as one of the ablest and most accomplished men in the Union, *made a speech on the 10th of June, on the slave question*, which has been well and widely praised and printed by the Democratic press of the nation. We give the following truly eloquent and striking extract on Disunion. We are confident we could lay before our readers nothing so acceptable or appropriate at this particular time:

"But, sir, in another view: what must follow if those unhappy differences are not settled? This is a momentous question, *rising* far above all others I have yet considered, and concerns not only the condition of our territories, but the welfare of twenty millions of free people; yea, the cause of human liberty throughout the the world. I hesitate to approach it; it is too vast for finite comprehension; it is too fearful for voluntary contemplation. We read, sir, of the rise and fall of great empires, whose career makes up the history of antiquity—of Assyria, and of Persia, and of Greece, and of Rome, who successively swayed the destinies of the world, and are now dwarfed or perished among the ruins of earlier times. But the fall of this Government—this Union, would mark a still more disastrous and doleful period in the annals of the world; it would mark not merely the reflux of despotic power upon its devoted authors and agents, not merely the retribution of the sword upon the conquerer and destroyer of the human race; but alas! it would trace in letters of blood and despair a still more appalling epitaph—the relapse of liberty and civilization into the night of ignorance and barbarism—the collapse of nature herself in the aspiring struggle to elevate and ennoble mankind. The mighty convulsion of the moral, social, and political condition of the world, which would result from such a catastrophe, can only be solved in its consequences by the Deity himself; and may He ever avert it! To the feeble powers allotted to a far more limited view is allowed; and only me the extent those powers authorize is it proper for me, or would I attempt to speculate on the future.

Within this limited range it appears to me that the first and most obvious consequences of non-action must be the destruction of the existing political parties and the erection of geographical parties on their ruins—arraying one section of the Union against the other in angry and irreconcilable strife and hatred. This would be the first step towards disunion; indeed, it *would be in itself* a moral disruption of the Union, ultimately to be followed by armed efforts to widen the breach into a permanet political and physical one.

The next consequence would probably be the abandonment of our territories acquired from Mexico, which would almost certainly be followed by a collision between Texas and New Mexico. And in the event of such a collision, what part could we take? Should we side with Texas, and employ the army of the United States to suppress what we considered insurrection in a State, in obedience to the Constitution; or should we side with New Mexico in the defence of the rights of person and property in that territory, in obedience both to the Constitution and our treaty with Mexico? Which alternative could we consistently adopt? And if neither, and we should forbear interference, would not Mexico be tempted to become a party to the contest, and thus recover a portion of her lost territory? Let these questions be answered by those who object to action—who object to a seasonable pacification.

Again, *sir: in the event of the loss of the territories in* question, a still more important result would follow.—California would immediately declare her independence, and eventually uniting with Oregon, would form the more extended Republic of the Pacific. This event would be followed, if not preceded, by the absorption of Lower Crlifornia; which, by provoking a war with Mexico, would probably terminate, sooner or later, in the *conquest* and addition of that Republic to *her young* and aspiring neighbor. With these, or with a part of these extended dominions, our disowned and neglected offspring, having in their possession the Pacific coast for more than two thousand miles, the mouth of Columbia river, the great bay of San Francisco, the unsurpassed *placers* of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, extensive forests of the best ship timber; having also the *control of the valuable whale fisheries of the North Pa*cific, and the great keys and estuaries of the direct overland trade between Europe and Asia, and of the immense maritime commerce of the four hundred millions of people living around the shores of the Pacific, and upon its inviting and clustering islands,—I say, sir, with all these vast advantages, our disowned and rejected offspring might, and would, become our rival; replacing our destiny, and rolling on the mighty tide beyond us, and perchance over our ruins, which had passed from our control, and which has been circling the earth for more than three thousand years under the omnipotent fiat of Jehovah.

And last, sir, the same causes which had lost to us our territories, might also dissever the Union itself. However it, I will not attempt to predict; only to question the shallow oracles which we have heard so flippantly retailed by the political soothsayers of the day. That this Union will be peaceably overthrown, is one of the wildest and most frantic dreams that was ever indulged by a heated and distempered brain. No! God himself has decreed otherwise. He has joined us together by a common language, a common religion, a common history, and a common country; and the explosive force of civil war—*tremendous civil war, alone can put us asun*der. No, sir, no; not until the mighty rivers and the inland seas, which now bind us together as one people—the most prosperous and happy people on earth—are choked with carnage and discolored with blood, will the demon of disunion flap his baleful wings and croak his discordant notes of fiendish joy over the ruins of this glorious Republic.

And, sir, if such a catastrophe should befall us, what would the future probably develop? Would there be a slaveholding and non-slaveholding, a southern and northern Confederacy, as has been supposed? Would this be the division? I think not, sir. This continent—North America—displays very different geographical features from those of Europe and Asia. We have here no great central mountains, like the Alps and Himalehs emerging from their declivities the rivers, which, with their distinstive mountains, segregate both continents, and deliniates correspondingly the political divisions of each. We have no such formation here. On the contrary, our continent, as a bowl, gathers to the centre what falls within its rim—the Alleghanies on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west: within which, and between them and the Atlantic ocean on one side, and the Pacific ocean on the other, are comprehended its great geographical divisions, to which its political divisions would naturally conform under a new order of things. Yes, there would be an Atlantic and a Pacific Republic, also an intervening Republic, the largest of the three, holding the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico, and insisting upon free egress and ingress by the lakes and St. Lawrence river, to and from the ocean.—This would probably be the development of the future; but how long even this order of things would stand, no one can foretell; for here as elsewhere, and in other times, power—unbridled power, might overleap the barriers of Nature, and merge a continent into the unfathonable depths of Despotism. This would be the work of another Alexander, Cæsar, or Napoleon, rushing forth to set the new world on fire, and to snatch from the dissolving pile the fluming brand of conquest and universal dominion.

But, sir, I will not pursue these speculations—God grant that they may never be realized. I have only pursued them so far, in answer to the fatal delusion, the insensate idea of peaceable disunion. I turn from the horror of the picture which disunion would conjure up; I turn from it with alacrity and delight, to the brighter and more real prospect of union—this glorious and happy Union as it is, administered in the spirit of the Constitution, and to be guarded and perpetuated forever, as a priceless legacy to our posterity and as a beacon of Hope to mankind throughout the world.

In the poetic language of our countryman, Longfellow, *let us all unite in the common anthem:*"

"Sail on, oh Union, strong and great!
* * * * * * *
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
* * * * * * *
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

Marrying for Love.

In the "Police Cases" supplied the *Pennsylvanian* by the inimitable "W." we frequently find some excellent things. The following is not bad:

A shabby-genteel man, in rusty black, presented himself at the bar, with a face frightfully scarified, and a woful expression of countenance. He gave the following touching history of his misfortunes:

"My name *is* Matthew Anderson. I am a dyer by trade, and do a very good business. I began to set up for myself in the year 1836; and, as soon as it was known that I was getting along pretty well in the world, about forty girls, I suppose, seemed to be making a dead set at me. I could had my pick and choice of about as fine a lot of feminines as ever trod on shoe-leather. They were constantly running to my shop, on pretense of get*ting their ribbons, shawls, dresses, petticoats, and so* fourth dyed; and many a thing they got dyed that didn't want dying at all—all for the sake of throwing themselves in my way. But my heart was callous to all the assaults of Cupid; though some of the girls that ran after me this way, had lots of *pewter*, and one of their fathers was worth twenty thousand dollars, at the lowest figure. She was a pretty good looking girl; too, except that she was lame of one leg, and had an impediment in her speech. But I just kept on steady; and not a girl could brag that she had made the least impression on me, till I was better than forty years old, and that was about two years ago; for, you see, I was afraid of them girls that seemed to be willing; and as I was a quiet man *myself*, I wanted a wife that was just the same thing; whereas most of the girls that hunted me, looked like *they might be tartar and brimstone when they choos*ed to show out. But there was one, named Mary Ann Green, that looked as mild as a new potatoe; butter wouldn't begin to melt in her mouth, I thought, though wasn't worth a copper, and hadn't a second suit to my back. So I fell madly in love with her, and married her *before* you could say "Jack Robinson!"—and what do you suppose was the result?"—Pausing for a reply, and finding that *the question was too abstruse for immediate* solution, Mr. Anderson removed a handkerchief with which his face was bandaged, and passing his fingers over several purple diagrams and lacerations of the cuticle, he added, "Skinned, sir; literally skinned! Her father was a currier, and this is the way she dresses my hide! Before we were married three days, she dropped the mask from her own face, and tore the best part of the *skin from mine.* Now, *sir*, I want to see if the law can protect me in my rights."

Mr. A. having received instruction to the effect that this was a family affair, in which the city authorities had no right to interfere, left the office with evident signs of discontent.

Educate Yourself.

Knowledge is its own exceeding great reward. It is not the gift of a College particularly. *It is what the* mind produces whenever it acts. Great schools are chiefly applicances for the lazy, to furn

Arrival of the Steamer America.

Fleet Blockading Lisbon—Death of Sir Robert Peel—Louis Phillip Dying, &c.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 19, 1850.

The America has arrived, Capt. Shannon reports head winds the whole passage. The A. arrived off the harbor last night, but was detained by a dense fog. She arrived at Liverpool on Sunday noon, and sailed on her return at 2 P. M.

ENGLAND.—*Ministers again Defeated.*—In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Ministry suffered another defeat, by a majority of twenty-two on the Irish Franchise bill. The proposal of Government was that the franchise should be regulated by an £8 qualification, and Lord Stanley proposed an amendment that the qualification be £15 instead.

The amendment being carried, and the principle of the bill destroyed, Government have since withdrawn it. They have also withdrawn the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland bill, the Mercantile Marine bill, and the amended Encumbered Estate bill.—They have announced their determination to stick to the budget, and if need be, appeal to the country upon it.

There is an increase of £561,504 on this year's revenues, as compared with last year's. The increase is the declared value of exports, as compared with June of last year, is £e,604,623, being a larger increase than on any former occasion. This improvement is distributed with remarkable uniformity throughout all departments of business. Half of the amount being independent of manufactures of Cotton or Wool.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Speculation is rife in England as to the probable effect the death of Sir Robert Peel will have on the position of parties, The general belief appears to be that the event will rather strengthen than weaken the holds of the present Ministry. The death of Mr. Brown, M. P. for Mayor, was also announced.

The sudden and violent death of Sir Robert Peel caused a great sensation in England and France.—The English papers are filled, almost to the exclusion of every thing else, with extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier, and with speculations to the effect his death will have upon the politics of his country. The particulars of his death are thus stated:

On Saturday evening, June 29, while proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution Hill, his horse suddenly shied at something passing, kicked up his heels and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked, lost his footing and fell heavily upon the top of the Baronet.

Several gentlemen passing rendered the necessary assistance, and the ex Premier was placed in a carriage, and removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his disposal. Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, the great statesman expired, in the 63d year of his age.

In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of her Majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the honor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as possible.

TREATMENT OF SMITH OBRIEN.—The attention of Government has been called to the treatment which Smith O'Brien has received at Brice Island, but without eliciting any thing satisfactory from them. Large public meetings have been held in Dublin, Limerick and other cities, at which the conduct of Government has been denounced by men of all shades of political opinion. At the Dublin meeting a letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Butt, Queen's Counsel, was received, confirming all that had been reported about the cruelty to which he was subjected.

FRANCE.—*Row in the Assembly.*—Nothing of special importance from France. Thursday's proceedings in the Assembly were interrupted by a violent scene between two members in the lobby.—The Police had to interpose;

President Dupin has been re-elected in the Assembly by a large vote.

On learning the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir R. Peel, business was partially suspended, and M. Guizot and other distinguished Frenchmen left Paris to attend the funeral.

Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relations state that his life can scarcely last a month longer.

REFUSAL OF RUSSIA TO RECEIVE THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—Letters from Naples of the 23d, state that the English seem to have abandoned the idea of appearing at Naples. The Emperor of Russia has signified to the President of the Republic that the presence of M. de Pressigny at St. Petersburg will be any thing but agreeable. The mission of this gentleman to the Russian Court therefore falls to the ground. This sort of declamation is humbly submitted to.

PORTUGAL.—*War with the United States.*—We have dates from Lisbon to the 9th ult. Great excitement prevails there, in consequence of the arrival of an American Squadron in the Tagus, to enforce the claim of £70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American Commander for a final reply.

Fears were entertained of refusal. The Portuguese Government have determined to resist the demand upon them.

In relation to the difficulty between the United States and Portugal, the correspondent of the Times says that previous to the arrival of Com. Morgan with the Independence and Mississippi, Mr. Clay had been pressing his claims against Portugal and refusing all proposals for arbitration in a manner indicating the possession of ample power and instructions from the Department of State at Washington. It was also stated that Mr. Clayton had shown an equal disinclination to treat with Henry Balwer, or to hear an explanation of facts relating to some of the claims arising from the destruction of the American cruiser, "General Armstrong," in the port of Fayal, by a British force in 1814, subsequent to the arrival of the Mississippi. Mr. Clay called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and verbally intimated that he should only give the Government twenty-four hours for a final resolution upon the different claims. He appears to have refused to give his ultimatum in writing, but to have left it to be inferred that he expected the proposal of a round sum for the whole claims. Mr. Clay assumed a very decisive tone, which had the effect of alarming the Government; but I believe they came to the resolution of Count Jojal's addressing a note to Mr. Clay to the effect that no ultimatum of twenty-four hours could be submitted to the Council of Ministers unless he presented it in writing.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On last Sunday evening, a young lady residing in Covington, by the name of Kean, committed suicide by throwing herself in the Ohio river, near the landing of the ferry boat. Miss Kean was a daughter of a gentleman in Covington, and is represented as a very amiable and accomplished young lady. The causes which led to this sad act are said to be the following: Miss K. recieved and encouraged the address of a gentleman, whom her father disliked, and whose visits to the house he had forbidden. Sunday evening the young man came to the house, and invited Miss K. to take a walk with him; when she was about starting her father told her that if she did not return by a certain hour, the doors of the house would be closed upon her, and he would not open them. Miss K. started, and remained away over the time, and when she returned, the doors were closed, and no one would admit her. She immediately started to the river, and threw herself into the waters, which closed over her fair form. The account of this melancholy occurrence we give, as it was told us. The body of Miss K. was recovered yesterday morning.—*Cin. Nonpariel.*

EXPLOSION OF THE GAS WORKS.—At half past 2 P. M., an explosion took place in the south-west of the Gas Works, which unroofed the building and threw fire, coal, gas, boilers, brick, and workmen in a fearful heap. Three of the latter were injured and one so seriously that at this writing, 3 P. M., his life is despaired of. His name was BURTON, purifier and head man at the works. He was found after the explosion, head downwards in a pile of hot brick, with nothing but his legs in sight. He was blackened and bruised from head to foot; his lungs were found to be inflated with the Gas.

There are two months supply of gas in the Reservoir, and the works will be in operation again in a few weeks.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that BURTON is dead.—*Cleveland Plaindealer 17th*

Major Cass, American Charge at Rome—Col. Webb—An Incident.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of Monday last, contains an extract of a letter from Col Webb, dated Rome, June 15th, in which the conduct of our Charge at Rome is spoken of in the following complimentary terms:

It is Rome of the Nineteenth Century, and yet events are of daily occurrence here, which vividly remind you of Rome of the Twelfth Century.—Take the following facts as an illustration:

An Englishman of very eccentric character, has resided several years at Rome, in the Rossi Palace, near the Vatican. He is far advanced in life, and it is the general opinion that he is deranged. Certainly his conduct warrants this belief. A few years ago he married a young Italian lady, of princely rank Since their marriage, her life is represented to have been one scene of misery, owing to the treatment she has experienced from her husband.—A week or two since, upon some pretext or other, he induced her to accompany him into the subterranean dungeons beneath the Palace, and immured her in one of the dark, loathsome cells. For nearly two days and nights she remained in that horrible place alone, in complete darkness, exposed to the disgusting and noxious reptiles that infest mouldering ruins. The servants of the Palace, after a diligent search, at length discovered the place of her confinement, and immediately concerted measures for her release. The British Government, as you are aware, has no diplomatic relations with the Holy See Americans and Englishmen are very often indiscriminately confounded by the lower classes of Rome, and under the impression that Maj. Cass was the English Minister, two of the servants of the Palace Sossi, repaired to his residence and implored assistance for the liberation of their mistress—whom they believed to be at the point of death. It was impossible, of course, to resist such an appeal, and Maj. Cass very properly gave immediate information of the circumstances to the Police authorities. In less than half an hour, the lady, I understand, was borne from the dungeon in a state of insensibility. A few days afterwards her husband had her conveyed to an obscure convent, accusing her of an intention to elope with three different individuals, of whom Maj. Cass, to whom she is a stranger, was named as one. As soon as this fact came to the knowledge of the ecclesiastical authorities, an investigation was commenced, at the instance of the Austrian Ambassador, which resulted in her immediate liberation. Her husband has left Rome, denouncing vengeance against the Government, Major Cass, and all who have rendered assistance to his wife. She, I understand, has gone to Naples.

You cannot have forgotten, that when Major Cass was nominated to his mission, several democratic Senators Senators, opposed to his father, sought to reject him through the aid of whig votes, and that I was active in defeating their designs, both through personal solicitation, and the columns of the Courier and Enquirer. In the first place, it did not become the whig party to lend itself to a faction of their opponents, and thwart the Executive in the selection of his diplomatic agent. And secondly, I knew Major Cass to be well qualified for the station. He had served with credit in Mexico, and it would have been unjust to visit upon him the political sins of his party. The censure which my conduct called forth from a portion of the whig party, was unheeded, as it has ever been my practice to follow the dictates of my own judgement instead of mere party expediency, when no great principle was abandoned is so doing. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying at this time, to feel assured that in pursuing the course I did, I rendered good service to my country, and in one sense, to the world. It is due to Major Cass, to say, that in no Court in Europe, is our country more faithfully represented than at this; and it is matter of history at all the Courts of Europe, and the Pope has caused it to be made matter of record here, that to Major Cass, the American Charge d' Affaire, the civilized world is indebted for the preservation of St. Peter's and others of the monuments of Imperial Rome, from threatened destruction by a reckless and infuriated mob. Major Cass reached here after the flight of the Pope and his Court. He was subsequently, the only representive of a foreign Government in Rome, at a period when several of the leaders of the Revolution, finding that further resistance to the French was impracticable, resolved to destroy the monuments of Rome, and leave for their conquerers but a barren victory. Major Cass was aroused from his bed at two o'clock one night, and informed that several of the leaders, then in conclave, had just given orders to undermine and blow up St. Peter's, the proudest monument of human skill the world has ever seen. Without loss of time, he presented himself before the assembled vandals, and by appeals remonstrances and threats, in the name of his country and in behalf of the civilized world, he compelled them to abandon their fiendish purpose.

Comment is unnecsary. This one act, this noble achievement, is alike honorable to himself and to our country; and most sincerely do I rejoice that our country was represented here by a gentleman, who possessed not only the will, but the firmness and energy which gave him the power to accomplish this great good to mankind.

His services have been duly appreciated by the Pope, and at his request, for the first time in the history of Rome, Protestant worship is now permitted in the eternal city.

A NEW SETTLEMENT.—An enterprising company of Yankees have purchased 350,000 acres of wild land, on the Kanawha, in Western Virginia, which it is their intention to settle with men from New England.

The land cost them fifty cents per acre—it is well timbered—much of which is valuable. The company intend immediately improving the river by slack-water, making it navagable as far up as the lands extend, which will open a safe and cheap channel of communication to the Ohio. Saw mills will be at once erected, and such of the timber as is suitable for lumber will be brought into market, and the refuse cut up into cord wood for the Cincinnati and other markets. Some forty hale and hearty *live Yankees*, whose experience in the lumber business, and all that pertains to it, has been acquired in one of the greatest lumper regions in the Union, have already gone to the settlement.

MURDER, JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.—It is seldom we are called upon to chronicle a more brutal murder than that which occurred on the night of Thursday, in the northern part of the city, near Hyde Park. A woman named Mary Crosby, the mother of three helpless children, was murdered by a man named Jas. Gallagher, under the following circumstances: It appears that immediately after the death of Mary's husband, some six months ago, Gallagher was received at the house as a friend, but recently made overtures of love and promises of marriage which were always repulsed, and in consequence he was forbid the house. Subsequently a more affable person gained the good graces of Mary, and Sunday next was set as the nuptial day; this coming to the knowledge of Gallagher, on Thursday evening, he proceeded to the house of Mary, where he was first friendly received, and after a short conversation, he produced a bottle and proposed to drink, which was accepted by the woman. It is supposed the liquor was dragged, inasmuch as Mary became stupid after partaking of but a small quantity. Yesterday morning Mary was found a corpse in her room, having been choked to death, and her person bearing the marks of other violence—and by her side was her brutal murderer, in a state of beastly intoxication. Gallagher was taken into custody, and the witnesses against him will be sent before the Grand Jury now in session.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A LARGE ROBBERY.—A young gentlemen (AMOS EVERTE) of Philadelphia, while in the Park yesterday listening to the Oration, had his pantaloons' pocket cut, and his pocket-book, containing $1,205, taken therefrom. He held his hand, as supposed, over his pocket, but the incision and abstraction were made below the hand. Among the bills were $800 of Philadelphia banks, two $50 bills—one on an Albany Bank; also, thirteen $10 gold pieces. The police were instantly informed of the robbery, but nothing has yet been traced.—[Albany State Register.

CALIFORNIA COTTON.—We have been favored, says the N. O. Picayune, with a sample of Cotton grown in Upper California, which is a great curiosity. The Cotton is of a very long staple, and of excelent quality; the bolls are large, and the Cotton of a fine color. We had no idea that such Cotton could be grown in California, and it only serves to show that that country possesses a variety of riches in her soil.

General Taylor's Cabinet.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Never, in our history, has a national Cabinet retired, not only with such an utter lack of sympathy and respect, but whith such calm, but stern condemnation, if not indignant feeling, as the last one.—We say this, not in the spirit of party, because whoever may succeed, they will be Whigs, but there are shades of difference between them, as there are between elevation and mediocrity, daylight and darkness, Contrasting this Cabinet, with their predecessors, whatever may have been the party in power, it is impossible to disguise or conceal the fact, that the nation has felt itself disgraced by their deeds, of commission or omission, and their general policy. The details are too recent for recapitation at the present time. But a glance will not be out of place. Gen. TAYLOR, a brave old soldier and honest-hearted man, but utterly inexperienced in public affairs, and unacquainted with public men, was, by an impulse, called to the Executive chair. His first selection of a Cabinet was dissappointed by non-acceptance. He then selected, with an exception of two, political tyros and experimentalists. The good General confessed his want of administrative qualities, and placed, confidingly, his Presidential reputation, and the interests of the country in their safekeeping, according to the respective department of each. But they *politically betrayed him*, partly from ignorance and the want of the high attributes of real statesmen, and partly from design, and made him, (how shall we use the mildest term of expression?)—the *regret* of the people at large, who loved him personally for his military services, and the purity of his heart, but who could not help seeing, that his fame and reputation, as a *President*, was given as a prey to spoilers. They constituted themselves, as soon as he was warm in his seat, into a REGENCY, so odious to the American people. They made him, either unknowingly to himself, or by dint of specious representations of political necessity, violate the promises he had made in the face of the nation—thus casting personal obloquy upon thousands of honest and pure men; cooling his friends and heating his political enemies. They have blundered in our foreign relations, being either too soon, or too late, with petulance and without dignity of manner: and finally surrendering the substance, which has enabled an English plenipotentiary to stigmatize us as a *"weak Government,"* thus affording a reason for foreign insult, which applied to the administration, might have been correct, but to the people and their representatives, was absurdly wrong. They adopted a crude and antiquated theory on the doctrine, which involves the finances, protection of home industry and revenue and the general domestic policy, which the experience of the day, has caused to sink below even the dignity of notice in our national councils. Their ability to get along with the ways and means, have been the result of the system of their predecessors, which they would have destroyed. They have been extravigant in general and wanting in order as to details. The Post Office Department has been made a guillotine office, and that of the Interior, a retricacy for pensionists. Contrary to law, and the delicacy of conductment which should belong to the Cabinet officer, *they have permitted him to pocket money from the public purse*, the direct participants expressly guilty, and the indirect permitting officers, convicted of gross negligence. We need hardly say, we refer to the GALPHIN frauds, *et id genus omne*, in regard to which some pregnant comparisons of facts, in the reigns of diverse of the monarchies of England, might be made; but which were then nial, being according to custom, but not suited to our times or institutions. But, worst of all, they have displayed no unity, no comprehensive plan to recommend to their President, upon the absorbing question of slavery, so as to enable him to take the initiative, and present a platform of *compromise* and *settlement*, the usual effect of which would have been to have quieted the land. They have truckled to circumstances and expedients, without a polar star or guide. If, then, their dismissal shall be ordered, this Cabinet will retire from office as an unit.

"Unwept unhonored and unsung."

A Husband Charged with an Attempt to Poison his Wife.

There has been an examination going on at the police office for several days past, which has resulted in the commitment of the party charged with attempting to poison his wife. His name is Wm. Van Gosbeck, aged some 30 years. On Sunday the 7th, inst., the family had some strawberries for tea. While setting at the tea table, Gosbeck mentioned about his going to Kingston; made up his mind to go; and Mrs. G., at his request, left for another room to get him some collars. She was absent not over five minutes, and says while absent she heard the rattling of paper which proceeded from the dining room. Having, obtained the collars, she returned, and found her husband standing by the table stiring the strawberries in a preserve dish with a spoon, the dish sitting by her plate on the table.—When she left the table her dish of strawberries was empty, but the prisoner had re-filled it. The manner of her husband after she returned to the room, Mrs. G., describes as very singular, and she took a seat away from the table. He said that he must go to Kingston that night; left the house; returned and said that he had lost the boat. It seems G., did leave that night, and Mrs. G., afterwards examined the strawberries, and observed they presented an appearance quite unusual. They were afterwards shown to some neighbors, who detected a powder in the bottom of the dish.—Dr. Byran was called on Monday, and was satisfied was something wrong; and on his advice, the dish and its contents were taken to Prof. Green, of the Rensselaear Institute, who made a chemical analysis of the same. Prof G., testified that there was powder perceptible in some parts of the dish; and that on testing it, it proved to be red precipitate—a very violent poison—and the quantity was quite sufficient to cause death.

Gosbeck went from this city to Kingston, where his brother-in-law resides, who charged him with the crime and finally succeeded in drawing a confession from him that he intended to poison his wife and child and then make way with himself. His excuse was that he had signed a $1000 note for a friend and was obliged to pay it, and was tired of living. There is a rumor however, which imputes his motives to an entirely different cause.

Van Gosbeck is said to have been an industrious economical man, and his wife, is said to be an intelligent, interesting woman. They had always lived happily together. The examination resulted in the commitment of Van Gosbeck.—[*Troy Daily Post.*

SO WE GO.—The American Mechanic (Poughkeepsie) justly remarks:—A man growls at paying a shilling for a loaf of bread, thinking he ought to get it for eleven pence, and the same evening takes his family to witness the feats of a magician, for the purpose of being humbugged and willingly pays a dollar for the privilege! Another is too poor to pay a dollar for a newspaper, but can spend two shillings at the tavern every night, and not miss it. Another is too poor to pay a few dollars, but can attend all concerts and negro performances that come along. An other wants a mechanic to work for nine and six-pence, when he demands ten shillings, and watches him to see that he labors faithfully, and the next day hires a horse and wagon, at the expense of two dollars, to travel ten miles to see a horse race. An other "beats down" an old woman a penny on a bunch a radishes, and before getting home spends two shillings in treating his friends.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quaterly Review contans a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Martino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and Adriatic. The Territory of this State, is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its libierty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and farternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happyeffect of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

PEARSON, THE MURDERER.—Two petitions were presented for a respite in Pearson's case, to the Massachusetts Council, on Tuesday last, upon the ground "that he is not prepared to die." Two reverend gentlemen who had visited him in prison gave very discouraging accounts of his spiritual condition." If his murdered victim was not "prepared to die," he allowed her no "respite" to improve her spiritual condition.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford.

Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Taylor in Erie.

Tuesday last was the day set apart by the committee of Arrangements for the observance of the Funeral obsequies in honor of Gen. Taylor, in this city. The day was beautiful, the arrangements complete, and the ceremony imposing and appropriate. At dawn the mournful tolling of bells, the firing of cannon from the United States steamer *Michigan*, the Revenue Cruter *Ingham*, and by the *Artillery*, proclaimed the general gloom which hovered over all. As day advanced, the shops, offices, stores and public houses, were shrouded in black; there were exceptions to this, of course, but as a general thing, this outward emblem of grief was to be seen everywhere.

At one o'clock the procession commenced forming under the direction of MURRAY WHALLON, Esq., Marshall of the day, assisted by Messrs. CLARK, COUCHEY, RINDERNECHT, KING and ZIMMERMAN. The procession was over half a mile in length, and would undoubtedly have been much longer, if the day had not been so warm. As it was it consisted principally of the Military, Fire Companies, and the different Societies, arranged in the following order: Music, martial and brass band, with muffled drums; Two companies of German Volunteers, preceded by their field officers on horse-back; Eulogist and Clergy in Carriage; Horse and pall-bearers, with Military guard of honor, followed by the War horse and groom; Officers of the Navy and Revenue service, followed by the sailors from their respective vessels; Members of the Presque Isle Lodge of Free Masons, in full Regalia; Members of the different Lodges and Encampments of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in full Regalia; German Beneficial Society, with badges and colors shrouded in crape; Fire companies with Engines trimmed with mourning, and drawn by four horses each; Officers of the Corporation. After the procession was formed; in this order it marched through the various streets, in accordance with the programme, and finally to Perry Square, where an eloquent and impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Jos. H. PRESLY, and the Eulogy delivered by Hon. THOMAS A. SILL. Rev. Dr. FLINT pronounced the Benediction, and then the vast concourse retired.

Death of S. C. Brown.

We regret to learn, by the last arrival from California, that the worst fears of the friends of Mr. S. C. BROWN, of this city, have been realized. He died at Auburn, in California, on the 3d of June, of consumption, aged about 25 years. He was the eldest son of Major H. L. Brown, of "Brown's Hotel" in this city, and went out to California among the first adventurers. He leaves a young wife, and a large circle of friends to mourn his early departure. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" comfort them all in this affliction!

Professor Webster to be Hung.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have determined that Prof. Webster shall be hung on the 30th of August, at 1 o'clock P. M. The cup of misery of this unfortunate man is now full to the brim! Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard." Notwithstanding the Professor's affectation of great piety and contrition since his conviction, it is our belief that he will never suffer the hangman's rope to go round his neck. It is altogether likely that he will die by his own hand. It will be remembered that he attempted to poison himself immediately after his arrest, but the dose only stupified him. His poor family are objects of real pity. May he "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," protect them from the rude blast of an unfeeling world.

Arrested for Murder.

Two men named Johnson and Large, *the former a physician*, were arrested on Wednesday last, and lodged in jail in this city, on the charge of murdering a girl named Raymond, near Lockport, in this county. Full particulars of the case we have not obtained, but we understand that the unfortunate girl had been seduced by Large, and that Johnson was employed to procure an abortion to hide the fact, and that while under his treatment the girl died. Whether there are any extenuating circumstances or not we cannot ascertain. If there are any, nothing short of a judicial investigation will bring them to light; the tragedy has caused much excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred.

"Death Has Been Busy."

When the year 1849 closed, remarks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, it was thought to have been particularly fatal to great men; but 1850 threatens to be even more so. Already we have chronicled the demise of Calhoun, of Wardsworth, of Jeffroy, of Taylor and Peel, each, in his different sphere, a man who "leaves no parallel behind;" and now, as the foreign papers inform us, Louis Phillippe probably lies on his death-bed, a victim like Napoleon, to cancer in his stomach. The past few years have made sad havoc indeed with those great names which, from our childhood, we have been accustomed to reverence. The giants in intellect—poets, philosophers, statesmen, military men—who formed and led the age, have disappeared one after another, until few, or none are left. With Wordsworth departed the last of the great British poets of the nineteenth century. With Jeffrey went out the last light of that brilliant constellation of wits and poets who revived or rather founded criticism in this age. And now Taylor and Peel and Calhoun are no more: and the old intriguer, Louis Phillippe, threatens to follow them. How forcibly all this reminds us that we stand on the threshold of a new age, with new men all around us. Especially, as Americans, do we feel this. Calhoun has gone, and, in the order of Nature, Clay and Webster must soon follow.—Taylor has gone, and Worth and Kearny, and others of the heroes of the Mexican war; and Scott, more aged than all, cannot be long behind; indeed, as he followed the corpse of the President to the grave, gloomy thoughts, akin to this we speak of, must have possessed him.—With melancholy emotions we see the past take the place of the present; and the reflection arises, "who are to tak the place of those that are gone?" Alas! who?

Good Advice from a Bishop.

Bishop Horner, gives the following *pious* advice, which we can do no less than *hope* to see *piously* followed:

"The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. Only take a newspaper and consider it well—*pay for it—read it and it will instruct thee.*"

There is a beautiful propriety, we think, in the last three words before the last seven words. Just notice them.

Small Notes.

The law prohibiting the circulation of small notes takes effects on the 21st of August. As the time draws near they will begin to depreciate. We learn that the Pittsburgh Brokers have commenced their warfare upon them by putting them at a discount of 3 and 4 per cent. We, however, still continue to take them at *par* for debts due this office.

Giving In.

The Albany Journal, speaking of President Fillmore's probable course, says, "We are content to await his decision, taking it for granted that Mr. Crawford will be permitted to retire with his filthy lucre and his tarnished reputation." Perhaps some other whig papers will now confess the "filthy lucre" and the "tarnish," though it be not complimentary to the late President that he kept such officers around him.

Warning to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

We have accidentally become cognizant of a contemplated appeal to our next Legislature, by a New York company, which we conceive it to be our duty to denounce. It appears that the speculators of Buffalo, in order to divert trade from the New York and Erie Railroad, and to their own city, and the more effectually to secure the Ohio and Western trade to New York, having obtained the power under the new general improvement law of the latter, will shortly place under contract the Lake Shore Railroad, from Buffalo to the State line dividing New York from Pennsylvania, which is exactly twenty-two and a half miles from Erie, Pennsylvania. The gauge of the Ohio roads, (or rather the width between the rails or tracks,) is four feet ten inches; that of the New York and Erie road, six feet; that of Pennsylvania, four feet eight and a half inches; but in order to be ready to receive the Ohio trade at once, the Buffalo company have made their guage four feet ten inches, which is that of Ohio also—so that they may, without change of care, if necessary, secure the trade and travel which the latter State will pass over her great lines of railroad.—This entire project is incomplete, and the design of its originators utterly defeated, if our Legislators only keep their eye on the attempt to extract from them a charter for the twenty-two miles and a half from the New York State line to Erie. When our great Central Railroad is completed, and the road constructed from Erie to Pittsburgh, of which forty miles from Beaver are already completed, the distance from Erie to Philadelphia, over our own works will be about four hundred and seventy miles, and from Erie to Philadelphia, over the New York and Erie, rising about six hundred and thirty-five miles; and unless we are crippled by the scheme of the Lake Shore Railroad, we shall be able to meet the New Yorkers on equal terms, and to contend with them, even at Erie, for that western trade, they are so eager to secure for themselves. The attempt is a very cunning and dangerous one, and if it shall succeed, it will be a lasting disgrace upon the Legislation, and a serious blow at the interests of the State of Pennsylvania. No doubt the New York capitalists, who are interested in it, will be early on the ground at Harrisburgh, to secure the fulfillment of their wishes, and probably inducements may be brought to bear, in the hope that any thing may be carried through a Pennsylvania Legislature. But it is time to teach these gentleman that the people of this State have at last become alive to the importance of stopping bad legislation, and they will rigidly scrutinize the acts of their servants hereafter. Such a scheme as is contemplated by the New York speculators, only needs to be exposed, to meet a vigilant and determined opposition.

We cut the above from the *Pennsylvanian*, and as it foreshadows the opposition the "Buffalo speculators," now engaged in endeavoring to overreach and ruin the local interests of this section of the State, are likely to encounter from the whole State, we give in the hopes that they will take warning in time, and cease their efforts. The statement of the *Pennsylvanian* is correct. Efforts are making in Buffalo to run a four feet ten inch track through to Cleveland, but backed as we are, in opposition to such a move, by the entire railroad and local interests of the whole State, as well as by the same interests in Ohio, the whole scheme, we are confident, will fail. *It must fail.* The citizens of Pennsylvania will never suffer the New York Central Railroad capitalists, or the New York and Erie road, to extend their tracks beyond this place. Thus far shall they go, but no farther. They shall have a railroad communication with the west, but it must be upon a different guage. We are willing that the New York Central railroad, as well as the New York and Erie road shall be extended to this place, but here they *must* and SHALL *stop*! No power, be it money or legislative enactment, can carry them beyond! Our citizens are law abiding citizens,—they respect their rulers, and reverence the "broad seal" of the State, nevertheless, *a rail road cannot be built by their doors without their consent!* and the gentlemen in Buffalo engaged in this scheme may as well understand this first as last. No jury within the limits of Pennsylvania could be empanneled that would be willing, much less *dare*, convict for resisting such a scheme by force, *if necessary!* But force will not be necessary, we are confident. Reason and common sense must prevail. The Central railroad interest of New York have been offered every facility to reach this place with their *present width of track*, that they could reasonably ask. By a vote of the Board of Directors of the Erie and North East company, they are placed upon an equality, as to right of way this side of the line, with the New York and Erie road. The Erie and North East company have proposed to them, that if the Buffalo and State Line road will compromise with the New York and Erie road, and allow the latter to come up along side of them, over their right of way from Dunkirk to the Pennsylvania State Line, they, the Erie and North East company, will build them a second track over their right of way from the State Line to Erie, provided the Central railroad interest loan them $200,000 for eight years, to enable them to build the said second track. This certainly ought to be satisfactory!—indeed it must be satisfactory, and if the New York Central railroad interest will not accept it, or something similar, they can't come into Pennsylvania, much less *go through* it, with a four foot ten inch track or any other width of track. Of this fact they can rest assured.

A Clean Sweep of the Galphins.

The whole country will learn with pleasure that Mr. Fillmore has made a clean sweep of the Galphin Cabinet of the late President. They are all sent packing in disgrace! Not one is left. It would have been better for our party, probably, if he had retained them, as they would have given to his admiuistration such an oder that no decent politician would have consented to have touched it with a "ten foot pole," but such retention, to the country, would have been most disgraceful! We prize our country's good name and honor above mere party, and we rejoice the new President has "chosen the better part," and cut himself loose from their rottenness and corruption. Of course, in the formation of the new Cabinet, or in the results to flow therefrom, the Democrats, as a party, could expect, nor ask for favor or consideration. They expected an out-and-out ultra cabinet, and their expectations have not been disappointed. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, is Secretary of State; *Thomas Corwin*, of Ohio, is Secretary of the Treasury; *Edward Bates* of Missouri, is Secretary of War; *Wm. A. Graham*, of North Carolina, is Secretary of the Navy; *James A. Pearce*, of Maryland, Secretary of the Home Department; *N. K. Hall*, of New York, Post Master General; and *J. J. Crittenden*, of Kentucky, is the Attorney General. So far as regards talent these selections are honorable to the President; though we must confess that when we come to weigh them as true and patriotic American statesmen, there is one extremely "black sheep" in the flock—one that wears a brand upon his forehead which neither time nor cabinet appointments can obliterate! We of course refer to Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. Although no more culpable, perhaps, than any of the other members of the new cabinet in his opposition and denunciation of the war with Mexico, he unfortunately had the boldness to avow and proclaim his *real* sentiments, and wished the Mexicans would welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands to hospitaple graves." Thus he has become obnoxious to the patriotic sentiment of the whole country. His memorable speech we refer to will stick to him as long as his name lasts. Although an acknowledged man of talent, and an orator of great eloquence, his call to fill a cabinet appointment must be looked upon as a direct insult to the thousands of relatives and friends of the soldiers of the war with Mexico. Aside from this one selection, then, we say that so far as our knowledge extends, the new cabinet will be as acceptable as a whig cabinet could be to the country. At any rate it is, as a whole, infinitely above the Galphins, and deserves to be tried before condemnation.

Look out for Them.

We learn by information received here on Thursday from the chief of the New York Police, that a large number of the light-fingered "Artists" of the city, such as pick-pockets, gamblers and burglarers, have left the city on a professional tour to the South and West. It will be well for our merchants, and others, to look well to their stores and shops, as it is not impossible we shall be honored by the visits of some of these gentry in the course of their tour.

Graham's Magazine.

"Graham" for the coming month is the best August number we have ever seen of any magazine. The embellishments are beautiful, and the articles generally of a much higher order than we usually find in our periodicals. The contributors embrace such names as Whipple, Prentice, Bayard Taylor, Street, Simms, Herbert, &c.

The Bounty Land Bill.

We were pleased to see that Judge THOMPSON, of this district, was very active in procuring the passage, by the House, of the bill granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers engaged in the military service of the country since 1790. His remarks upon the various amendments offered by the enemies of the bill, for the purpose of embarrassing its passage, were peculiarly happy and forcible. The bill, as it passed the House, provides that each surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private, whether of the regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who served in any of the wars since 1790, including each commissioned officer who served in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled for twelve months' service to 160 acres of land; for six months' service to 80 acres; and for three months' service to 40 acres; or, in case the officer or soldier is not living, his widow, if married prior to the close of his service, and is at the time of her application a widow, is entitled to the same bounty that her husband would have been entitled to if living. No other heirs are entitled to the donation. The soldier must have been honorably discharged, and never have received bounty land from Congress, or be entitled to it by any existing law. No land warrant to be laid upon land where a pre-emption right exists. The owner cannot sell, mortgage or assign his title or claim; nor shall the warrant be liable to pay any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent. By this bill several members of Congress were excluded and deprived of receiving benefits therefrom.

The whole amount of land which will be required to answer the demand as this bill is variously estimated.—Some fears are entertained that the bill will meet with difficulty in the Senate, but it is hardly possible that that body will so far disregard the justice due the poor soldier as to reject it entirely. The opposition the bill encounters is placed upon the ground that it is a mere scheme of speculators—that the scrip will fall into their hands, and not benefit the soldier or any others than the wealthy operator. These objections, on their face, appear serious. But we are satisfied that they are unfounded. The poor emigrant was the chief beneficary of the large issue of land scrip to the Mexican volunteers. It is estimated by those well qualified to judge, that, of that issue, the average gain to speculators did not exceed $5 to a certificate for 160 acres of land. The course the business took was this: The soldiers who did not want to enter the land sought a purchaser among those who did desire to purchase land. But little land was entered by means of this scrip by land speculators. The greater part of the scrip was sold to actual settlers. It was forwarded to those places where land offices were located, and there sold to the emigrant. The greater part of it was sold at prices varying from $125 to $150 for a certificate for 160 acres of land, which, at Government price, cost $200. The settler, instead of paying $200 for 160 acres of land, purchased it for less than $150.—The effect of this state of things was, to stimulate emigration and promote the more rapid settlement of the Government lands. The same consequences would now result from the issue of more scrip. It would be tantamount to a reduction of the price of the public lands and ounts to the benefit principally of the poor emigrant.

"Eveiy one to His Taste."

A Mr. Ferrand, said, at the close of an oration in New York, on the 4th of July: "As am a living man, if I were the captain of a merchat ship, and the authorities of Charleston came on board my vessel and tore one of my crew away, I would thrust a red-hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, and blow them to the devil and myself to glory." Well, "every one to his taste as the boy said when he kissed the cow," but it strikes us we should prefer a different road to glory, and much *lighter* company.

England and Cuba.

The New York *Globe* says that John Bull seems to have been thrown into spasms by the intelligence of Gen. Lopez's foolish expedition. The old gentleman talks very big, as if he had forgotten his own rascally interference with the affairs of other people and nations. He seems to have discharged his memory of all traces of a celebrated *piratical* bombardment of Copenhagen—of the *piratical* attack recently on Greece—of all his *piracies* in the East Indies, and everywhere else where he is known. We apprehend that Brother Jonathan cares very little what Mr. Bull or any other ignorant person, poor or potentate, in poor old worn out benighted Europe, thinks or says of American affairs, so long as they confine themselves to bluster and gasconade. But we must very respectfully advise them to keep their *hands off*.—We shall not tolerate any interference by Europe in this Cuban

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—GOLD IN OREGON—GREAT FIRE.

$5,000,000 of Property Destroyed.

The U. S. Mail steamship Cresent City, Capt. Brown, from Chagres via Kingston, Ja., with merchandise and 157 passengers to J. Howard & Son, arrived this afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

The Cresent City brings $180,000 in gold dust in the hands of the passengers.

The steamer Columbus arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., having left San Francisco on the 18th of June. She brought 180 passengers and $130,000 in gold dust, on freight, and the mails.

The $130,000 in gold dust brought by the steamer Columbus was detained at Chagres to await the arrival of the steamer Cherokee.

NEWS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.—Since the sailing of the Oregon, on 1st inst., little had transpired in California of absorbing interest, until the heavy calamity which befel our city yesterday. Within a few months past San Francisco has been visited with three large fires. The two first were met with undrooping energy, and a few days was only needed to elapse until the hum of business commenced with renewed enterprise.

But the present disaster is a most stunning blow—people pause in their operations until they thoroughly consider what is best to be done. It visited a quarter the city which has been main depot of commerce, and swept away far more property than on former occasions, a large proportion of which is on consignment. the loss of which falls heavily upon distant shippers.

We are bound create an efficient fire department, and also to have established a certain limit that must be rebuilt in a safe and proper manner. Our citizens are now taking the matter into consideration, and in a few days such ordinances, will be enacted as may guarantee greater safety in future. We refer to other columns of this sheet for full particulars.

Because of great destruction at the fire, all kinds of building materials have advanced in price, and for some time to come we think will be held above their ruling rates.

The foreign miners are paying their tax without opposition, and all disturbance had ceased from that cause.

In the upper Sacramento there is much excitement about land titles between those who wish to settle upon a part of those immense claims of Capt. Sutter, and others who have purchased his right to many of the best localities, and hold them for speculation.

Since our last, the discovery of large gold deposits in Oregon has awakened considerable attention here. The accounts are very authentic, and we think may probable have an influence to direct part the current of emigration which is now on the plains.

Pacific City, near the mouth of the Columbia, is drawing very considerable attention among business men. Quite a number of buildings have already been erected there lately, and several large improvements are in contemplation. An able firm of San Francisco is about to ply a steamboat between Pacific City and the upper waters of the Columbia.

From the British colonies we have had several arrivals lately, bringing crowds of passengers Quite a trade has sprung up with that part of the world, and most of their products are to be found on sale in this market. From China we have a late arival, giving notice of the death of the Emperor. We are in receipt of late dates from the Sandwich Islands, but there is no news of interest.—[*Pacific News, June 17.*

From the Alta Californian of the 18th June:—"We have scarcely courage or spirit to attempt to record this last and most terrible catastrophe to our apparently doomed city.

The fire originated in a block of building attached to the Sacramento House, between and Clay street. It commenced a little before 8 o'clock, A. M., and as the wind was high at the time it communicated quickly with the adjoining buildings. When we arrived at the scence of the conflagration the flames were rising in an immense volume from the direction of Sacramento street to the corner of Montgomery and Clay. The Mayor and prominent citizens were promptly on the ground but the supply of water being too limited to arrest its progress short of Clay street, when a determined stand was made. But notwithstanding the most active and ceasless exertions the flames spread to the north and extended to Mr. Nagle's unfinished building on Montgomery street, The banking house of Mr. James King was torn down and this enabled the citizens to arrest the progress of the fire at this point. Mr. Nagle's loss is comparatively trifling. Meantime the wind carried the flames with resistless furry to the water's edge, sweeping in its progress the blocks from Clay street on the north side of California street, and from Kearney street with but the exception of a few houses to the water.

The entire loss is is estimated at from 3 to 4,000,000.

FROM THE MINES.—The intelligence from the mines is of such a nature as to prove that there will be a greater quantity of gold dug out this summer than ever before. We scarcely know which valley, the San Joaquin or the Sacramento, has sent out the richest specimens; but the gold comes from both regions in sufficient quantities to prove that there was but little extravagance in the assertion that the ore is inexhaustable. It has been found, too, as far north as Oregon, and as far south as the mountains near Los Angelos. There appears to be a ridge of gold-bearing quartz running the whole length of the country almost north and south. The ore has been found richer in the mountains of Los Angelos than even in the mines of Mariposa. We have seen large masses from both localities.—As found in the former place, it will require the employment of science and machinery—the one to direct operations, the other for grinding the rock—and with these two agents engaged, it will afford—from the immense quantity that exists—sufficient employment and compensation to three-fourths, at least, of all the superfluous labor in the United States.—*San Francisco Herald, June 18.*

GOLD SPECIMENS.—We saw yesterday at the banking house of Burgoyne & Co. the largest mass of gold bearing quartz ever yet brought to this city. This specimen is a block of irregular shape, about two feet long, and weighs 123 lbs. We regret that the Governor had not seen this before the sailing of the steamer, as it is much larger and richer than that forwarded to Washington. We saw, beside, at the same establishment, two large boxes filled with specimens, exceedingly rich and beautiful. They came from the Mariposa mines, and probably amount in value to $25,000. One cannot any longer disbelieve, after seeing these specimens, in the possibility of a revolution in the value of the precious metals. It is very evident that where those specimens came from there exist vast masses of ore, of great richness. There is great difference between these specimens and those we saw a few days ago from El Dorado County. The latter were generally solid lumps of gold, rounded and made smooth, as by the action of the water. In these from Mariposa, the gold is imbeded in the quartz, and all through which it runs in rich bright veins, appearing everywhere on the surface:—*San Francisco Herald, June 17.*

THE TULARE COUNTY.—A gentleman just down from the Mariposa, states that on entering the San Joaquin Valley, from Los Angelos, in September last, he passed along the eastern banks of Tulare Lake, by a route not traveled previous to that time. He found large and flowing streams emptying into the Lake from the east, and numerous well disposed Indians with their flocks of cattle and horses. The most singular objects that met my eye, were several varieties of grain, which he believes to have never been met with before. One of these resembled barley, and grew in vast quantities, often covering areas of thousands of acres. Another variety was smaller, like millet. but not less beautiful. But the most singular variety of them all, and equally abundant, was what our informant termed pop-corn.—He stated that the natives cut and threshed out large quantities of this, which he supposed they lay up in store. This grain they "*parch*" like pop-corn.

The whole region, from near King's River to the extreme head of the valley of San Joaquin, within less than sixty miles of Los Angelos, is no doubt one of much fertility; and by way of this lake is the *entire south of this State* to find its shortest and most favorable access to the great commercial capital.—*Pacific News.*

BOSTON, July 22d.

The Death Warrant was read to Dr. Webster to-day. He was perfectly calm and said "God's will be done. I am reconciled to my fate."

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

President Fillmore has expressed his determination to give no man a cabinet position from a state represented in the Nashville Convention. Mr. Conrad has been telegraphed in relation to the Interior Department.

July 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury opposed Mr. Rusts suggestion, and Mr. Hale said he could not accept it.

Mr. Benton opposed Mr. Bradbury's amendment on the ground that it was a nulity, and retrograde movement, throwing away six month's labor unjustly. Mr. Bradbury replied. Mr. Hale modified his proposition, merely adding to Mr. Rust's suggestion.

Mr. Houston, at Mr. Clay's request, gave up to the special order of the day. Mr. Clay expressed a hope that he might bring the compromise bill to an end to-day.

Mr. Cass doubted our power to prohibit Texas from doing as she chose.

Mr Hale said they had as much right to prohibit her as to direct her to appoint commissioners.

Mr. J. L. Smith has been confirmed as first Auditor of the Treasury.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

Harrison Miller has been arrested to-day for beating his wife in the most brutal manner. A daughter aged 22 years was also beaten with a club.

A young man named Scott was killed last night at Gwyn's Falls by the falling of a scaffold.

We learn from Captain Smith of the brig W., which arrived here yesterday, that Gen. Pearse and suit, were at St. Thomas on the 12th inst., and waiting the arrival of the barque Fairmount, of Philadelphia, to which city he was proceeding.

By the Mary Ann, from Sisal, we learn that numbers of Americans who have been engaged in the Cuban affair, were at Campeachu and Sisal in a destitute condition.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The officers of the Navy Marine corps paid their respects yesterday to President Fillmore.

BOSTON, July 25.

Littlefield and Prof. Webster had an interview yesterday in the jail at the desire of the latter. He could not rest until he had acknowledged that he had done Littlefield great injustice and asked his forgiveness. He said Littlefield in his testimony had told nothing but the truth, but he knew nothing about the sledge hammer.

DANSVILLE, July 24.

The effects of the storm here has been most disastrious. Thousands of shocks of wheat and rye floated down the Susquehannah. The lower part of our borough is accessable only in boats. Several iron establishments are compelled to stop, among others is the Montour rolling mill, it being 5 feet under water. The farmers on the low lands suffered immensely.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Mr. Benton proposed an amendment to Brudbury's, to strike out the clause requiring Executive recommendation. It was modified by Bradbury and carried. Benton proposed another amendment in the words of Clay's resolution of February, prohibiting dismemberment of New Mexico. He spoke earnestly for New Mexico.—Rusk repled, repeating former statements for Bolivar.

MARKETS.

BUFFALO, July 25.

FLOUR.—Market firm to-day, with inquiry, and favorite brands sold to the extent of about 1800 bbls. at $4 at 4 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat market is still dull, but there was some milling inquiry to-day. No sales of importance. 600 bush. Ohio at 8 7½ cts.

Corn market steady at yesterday's rates. Sales 2300 bush. at 51 cts for yellow; 9600 bush. to to arrive at terms not made public; 3100 bush. afloat at 52 cts.

Oats are in good request at 40 cts.

Whiskey firm, with sales of 150 bbls to rectifiers at 24 cts.

Provisions are dull and heavy at previous prices.

NEW YORK, July 25.

FLOUR.—Market for western and state flour easier, especially for the former, and price nominal. Tendency down and heavy. Sales 500 bbls. Sour $3,87½ Sales reach 4100 bbls. at $5 .5 12 for common to straight state; $5a5 50 for mixed and fancy Michigan; $5 91.6 for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—A brisk market for wheat and prices are nominal. Sales of 2500 bush. prime wheat was made at $1 35. A cargo of mixed at prices nominal.

Corn not plenty and good western mixed scarce, and wanted for the East, and something is doing for store. About 1000 bush. was sold at 61 for heated, 62½ for western mixed; 64 for round yellow; white 66a70

PROVISIONS.—Pork lower and heavy with a fair local demand. Sales 1100 bbls. at $10 25a37 for mess. Prime $8 37. Beef heavy—sales 150 bbls. at $8 for mess.—Prime $5a5 50. Lard in good request for consumption, and manufacturing; sales 550 bbls. and tierces at 6¾a7 cts. Butter and cheese unchanged.

WOOL.—The receipts of domestic fleeces continues large, and the stock continues th accumulate.

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. J. H. Campbell will deliver a discourse in the Universalist Church to-morrow afternoon on the "Life, Character and Death of Gen. Taylor." Service to commence at 2 1-2 o'clock.

DIED.

In this city on the 25th inst., Margaret Jane Fluke, aged fourteen years, nine months and twelve days.

Glass Jars.

LARGE assortment of Jars, all sizes; Glass Preserve Jars, Fancy Preserve and Steeple Top Jars for sale by D. S. CLARK.

MACCARONI and Vermacilli, for sale by July 26 D. S. CLARK.

CURRY POWDER, in half and quarter pound packages, for sale. D. S. CLARK.

☞MORE CARPETS!☜

WISHING to keep pace with the demand (late in the season as it is) I have been receiving an addition to my stock of Carpets, all of which I offer at prices far enough below any thing in Erie to save any lengthy arguments with buyers. They are warranted to MATCH beautifully in figure, this being the only match that can be made of them, for when compared with other stocks in town they greatly *overmatch* in style and quality, while at the same time they as far *undermatch* in price.

N. B.—I will not impose upon this intelligent community by advertising an *exp ert arrival* of Dress Goods at *cost*, (I never sell goods of *quite so recent* a purchase, not even of my own importation at least.) My stock of Summer Dress Goods (6 cts. Lawns included) is nearly disposed of, and the remaining part I shall continue to sell at reasonably small profits and warrant prices lower than any thing of that kind advertised at cost, (8 cts. Lawns not excepted.) J. D. CLARK.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable GAYLORD CHURCH President of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 9th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Erie, Crawford Warren and the Hon. Miron Hutchinson and Joseph M. Sterrett, Esqrs., Associate Judges in Erie county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 3d day of June, 1850, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Erie for the county of Erie, and to commence on the 1st Monday in August next, being the 5th day of August, 1850, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Erie, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with which records, inquisitions, examinat ion, and their other remembrance, to do these things which to their offices appertain to be done; and those who are bound in recognizes to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Erie, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1850, and in the seventy-fifth year of the Independence of the United States. PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff.

HO YE HUNGRY.

FLOUR MADE FROM NEW WHEAT.

I HAVE on hand, just ground, a few Barrels of New Flour, warranted right in every respect, cheap as the cheapest.

Millcreek Mill, July 20, 1850. JOHN ELLIOT.

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. RUSSELL D. D. S., office in Hugh's Building opposite the Erie Gazette office. All operations performed in a neat, careful and durable manner, and warranted. 1t9

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

CONTINUALLY receiving the above articles in every variety and styles also musical instruments, Lamps, Lookingglasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale at *very low* prices, by

WM. N. LEWIS, CO.

Erie, July 19, 1850. Gothic Hall.

FISH, FISH, FISH,

A LARGE lot of Barrels and Half Barrels fresh White Fish just received from Beaver Islands: Also, 3000 Cod Fish just received and for sale very cheap at No. 5 Bonnet Block, by

July 20 D. S. CLARK.

MACKERAL No. 1 by the barrel, half and quarter barrel or tub. SHAD by the barrel or half do, or pound, constantly on hand at No. 5 Bonnet Block. D. S. CLARK.

2000 GALS. New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses by the barrel or gallon, at the store of D. S. CLARK.

OATS AND CORN, for sale by July 29. D. S. CLARK.

LINSEED OIL, by the barrel or gallon, and White Lead by the Keg, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—100 boxes at wholesale, by June 1. J. H. FULLERTON

FURTHER ARRIVALS BY EXPRESS.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

I AM constantly receiving and *selling* the *cheapest Goods* in town, and would briefly announce another arrival this morning of Dress Goods, which the Ladies will find beautiful indeed, and in price as far below anything in Erie, as the puffing from some quarters proves short of convincing proof of cheapness to purchasers.

It is not my purpose now to spend time and room with a catalogue of prices. I will give prices to the full satisfaction of all as I sell the goods. I cannot refrain, however, from remarking on this subject, having recently observed some swelling advertisement quoting Lawns at 8 cents, and some other articles in proportion, that doubtless all who read this advertisement, and have just been buying of me full yard wide and perfectly fast colored Lawns at 6¼ cents, are satisfied on the score of my being undersold at the rate of fifteen per cent by any one in this city If I mistake not they are *better* satisfied that I am selling 35 per cent cheaper than *some* at least But I confine not this matter to Lawns, or Ginghams, or Prints. Let it here be distinctly understood, that within the range of a *DRY GOODS* trade, from a paper of Needles to a Three Ply Carpet, I am "posted up" and prepared for any competition in Erie, whether from those long in trade, or from those of mushroom growth and "have a little yet to learn" in the Dry Goods department. Puff and blaze away gentlemen, I am always on hand. Customers, the goods are here: the quantities sufficient are here—the BARGAINS are here. A word or two again soon. J. D. CLARK.

Erie, July 13, 1850. n9

Dissolution of Partnership.

IN consequence of the death of ALEXANDER HUGHES, a partner in the firm of Moorhead, Hughes & Co., said firm is dissolved. The undersigned will, for the present, continue the business as surviving partners of said firm, and will on Wednesday next reopen their store and offer to their friends and the public all or any part of their extensive assortment of GOODS at prices far below any regular house in town. Ladies Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, and a great variety of Fancy Dress Goods will be offered at *New York cost*. We would respectfully request our friends and the public to give us a call and examine our Goods and prices, as we can make it an object for them to buy of us, and by so doing they will confer a great favor on us, THOMAS MOORHEAD, Jr.,

GEORGE W. HUGHES,

Surviving partners of the late firm of

Erie, July 12, 1850. Moorhead, Hughes & Co.

P. S.—We wish to close up the accounts of the late firm and request all persons indebted to said firm to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note.

EXPRESS ARRIVAL AT THE EMPIRE.

JUST received a large lot of fine goods, and for sale at less prices than can be bought in Erie.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I will now close my stock of Summer Dress Goods at New York cost, such as Lawns, Barrages, Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadines, Silk Poplins &c. Also I offer 1500 yards of choice Carpets at a small advance from factory prices, bargains that cannot often be had.

N. B. I shall not attempt to impose upon this intelligent community by selling to them three or four pieces of Lawns for less than what I paid for them in New York, in order to puff this in the papers as a sample of my low prices. My prices are uniform and low. I will double my proposal to any one that will match quantity, quality and prices. H. CADWELL.

Erie, July 20, 1850. n10

GOLD PENS.

THOSE in want of a good Gold Pen at a reduced price, are invited to call and examine our stock, consisting of 20 doz. assorted sizes, they are made by Beers & Clark, New York, and warranted a No. 1 Pen. In all cases when the points fail by fair usage a new one will be furnished without charge. Give them a trial. Sold only by WM N. LEWIS, CO.

Erie, July 13, 1850.

To Let.

A PART of the Dwelling House now fitting up next to the Fleming Block, on Fifth street.

Apply to C. B. WRIGHT.

June 6.

GRINDSTONES.—Five tons BUREA Grindstones for sale by the ton or at retail. J. H. FULLERTON.

JUST received, and for sale ow for Cash, 50 Barrels Flour, 30 bbls. White Fish, 20 Patent Horse Rakes, and 20 bbls. white Plaster or hard finish, at the Empire Stores. July 20.

RENOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Ladies Ice Cream Saloon to his residence, on State street, two doors below the late residence of Gen. C. M. Reed, where he will be prepared to serve up Ice Cream in all its varieties, in his usual superior style. His rooms are large and airy, and the location retired and quiet. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

His old stand on the Diamond will be fitted up as a lunch and gentlemens eating Saloon where he will be happy to wait upon his old friends to the choicest the market Market affords.

Erie July 13, 1851.—n9 WM. H. HARRIS.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the enclosure of the Subscriber, living in North-East township on Sunday the 23d ult., a middle sized bay Mare, about 12 years old, having a white stripe in her face, and a ring-bone on each hind leg.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ROBERT HILLS.

North East, July 13, 1850. 3t9

G. LOOMIS & CO.

Clock, Watch and Jewelry Establishment, State street, nearly opposite the Empire Stores.

Erie, Pa.

ARE now receiving from New York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS, embracing all the new desirable articles suited to the trade, which they propose to dispose of to the public at a small advance from cost, for with *reasonable* facilities of obtaining goods from importers and Manufacturers, they calculate on not being undersold it for the present at least, in the great Rail and Plank Road city of Erie.

Employing none but the best of Workmen, together with Engines for making screw work, the mechanic al branch of their business pertaining to Watches, Jewelery and Engraving, will be done in a manner unsurpassed by any house, in the western country.—The highest price paid in cash for old Gold and Silver. Articles bought to be Engraved in any style desired without charge.

Erie, July 6, 1850.

WATCHES.—A very large assortment of Gold and Silver, to be sold this summer at low prices—no mistake

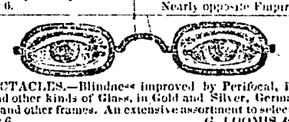
July 6 G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nearly opposite the Empire Stores

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Embracing Pins, Bracelets, Lockets Chains, Pencils, Ear Rings, and lots of pretty things for the Ladies. G. LOOMIS Co., State st.,

July 6. Nearly opposite Empire Stores

LOOKING GLASSES & LAMPS.—A splendid assortment just opened by G. LOOMIS & Co., State st., July 6. Nearly opposite Empire stores.



SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at July 6, G. LOOMIS & Co's.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladles, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c., constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie*, and warranted of the standard of Dollars Comparrison of style in this branch particularly invited. Also, threaded Spoons and Forks from a New York manufactury, all of good silver. G. LOOMIS & CO.

July 6.

RACING SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,

19, PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE proprietors beg to announce that they have opened classes for SWEEPSTAKES upon the system which has obtained a large share of the public support in England and elsewhere by extending as it does to the public at large the interest otherwise felt by a few only in RACING EVENTS, and enabling all, whether conversant with sporting matters or not, to participate in the chance of gaining a LARGE SUM by the result proportionately to SMALL RISK! As will be seen by the subjoined scheme the subscribers in class E may

For $1 gain $5000!

The Sweepstakes now open consist of five classes for the great YORKSHIRE STAKES, to be ran at York, England, 23d August 1850. 144 Horses entered.

FIRST HORSE $50,000.

Class.	Subscribers	1st Horse	2d Horse	3d Horse	Among the Horses	Among the Starters
A,	2,000	$30 00	$50,000	$25,000	$10,000	$10,000	$5,000
B,	2,000	25 00	25,000	25,000	12,500	5,000	2,500
C,	5,000	10 00	25,000	12,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
D,	5,000	5 00	12,500	6,250	2,500	2,500	1,250
E,	10,000	1 00	5,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	500

The Drawing of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 23d day of August, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement—when the names of all the horses entered will be allotted among the subscribers in each class, and on the 29th day of September next, by which time the result of the Race will be known, the Stakes will be distributed—the holder of the name of the winning horse in Class "A" receiving a prize of $50 000—that of the second class $25 000, &c. in accordance with above scheme.

A commission of 10 per cent. to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all prizes.

Any further information required will be afforded by the Secretary Mr. William Barrell, at the office as above—to whom all applications for agencies and other communications are to be addressed postpaid, and all remittances, either by bill or note, to be made, in return for which numbered certificates will be forwarded as directed.

Lists of horses entered for the above, and all other races of importance may be seen, together with schemes for sweepstakes in the forthcoming St. Ledger, &c. New York June 12 - 6t6

PITTSBURGH STORE.

NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock must and will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California. JOHN McCANN.

Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Roxanna Barnes, late of North East, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement. June 13, 1850. CHAUNCEY CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received a full supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Nails, White Fish, &c. In the above mentioned stock can be found a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets. Gentlemen's Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas.

Ladies and gentlemen intending to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES HUGHES & CO.

Erie, June 15, 1850.

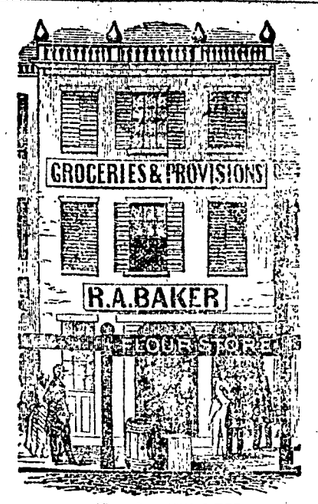
TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.

CHEESE VATS with Boilers ready made and made to order. Also, Milk Pans of different sizes, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Dish Kettles, large and small, Coffee Pots and Boilers of different seizes, Tea Pots, Dish Pans, Square Pans, Canal Lamps, and Canal Pumps. In short, a good assortment of Tin and Japan Ware kept constantly on hand. Also, Copper works of all kinds made and repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Country Merchants wishing to make bills of Tin Ware, can be accommodated with a liberal discount MIDDLETON & MURPHY.

Erie, April 13, 1850. 6t8

CASH FOR WOOL.—I shall be paying Cash for any quantity of WOOL. C. M. TIBBALS.



B. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A. Baker, he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low for *Cash, and Cash only*. He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all. B. A. CRANE,

Erie, April 13, 1850. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

LOOK HERE!! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE

Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Clothing of the most desirable quality and color; also, all kinds of striped and fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughey's entire stock of machinery, which is all new, of eastern make, and built on the most improved principles.

We are also providing machinery for the manufacture of BROAD-CLOTH, being determined to prove to citizens of this and the adjoining States that as good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured in the United States as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

MCREARY, THORNTON & CO.

Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 3t

100 TONS FLAX WANTED!

THE subscribers will pay $8 a ton for 100 Ton Flax Straw (half cash and half goods,, at their Mill, north of Walnut creek. The Flax after the seed has been thrashed out, to be rotted properly and broken by horses in the field. For a first rate article, a good staple and sufficiently, but *not too much* rotted, we will pay the above price.

To Flax growers who will call upon us at the Mill or in Erie, we will furnish some suggestions relative to rotting and breaking the Flax, which will tend very much to abridge their labor.

May 18, 1850. MARVIN & PERKINS

Keystone Paper Mills

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and vestings that has ever been offered in this market, and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats fancy and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by myself, made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any Shop on Erie can make, notwithstanding the low wow that is made by some about slop shop cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't ask our friends to think we are passing, but would have them call and examine Goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others."

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

Erie, April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE,

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,

133 Greenwich Street, New York.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which, by their fragrance and strength, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered, are the following:

The Jedo Bloom,	a Black Tea,	at $1 00 per lb.	
" Nipbon,	do.	" 75 " "	
" Diari,	do.	" 50 " "	
" Osaca,	a Green tea.	" 1 00 " "	
" Tycosa	do.	" 75 " "	
" Tuckosa,	do.	" 50 " "	
" "Odd Mixture, a compound of the most rare an fashionable teas, grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam,		" 1 00 " "	

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to *the first year's profits* on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive enclosed in the package, a numbered certificate, entitling him to *one chance in the distribution* for every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts amounting to $2,0000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent, or two thousand dollars, will be given away as bonuses according to the following scale.

5 prizes of 50 lbs. of Tea each at $1 00 per lb.					250 lbs	or	$250
20	"	25	"	"	"	500	" " 500
30	"	10	"	"	"	300	" " 300
100	"	5	"	"	"	500	" " 500
250	"	1	"	"	"	250	" " 250
125					2,000		$2,000

Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas, can receive their prizes in proportion, or *they will be re-purchased for Cash*, at a deduction of 5 per cent.

☞ Country agents required. Applications to be addressed (post paid,) to the Company's Depot as above. 3m1

CHEAP HARDWARD STORE.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found Rodd and Steel, of all sizes, Gauged Tolves, Malleable Castings, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, steel springs, (eastern) brass bands, coil, log, trace, bolter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut. nails from 2d. to 40d., barrel, floor, pencr, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes and nails, strap hinges, socket hinges, mortice rollers, mutters, mill cross cut and circular saws, shovels, spades hoes, wrenches, of various patterns, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools.

Broadaxes (Bartons & Simmon's) adzes, planes and plane iron brace and butts, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chiscls, (Barion's) goughes, augers, auger bitts, auger and chissel handles, bed screws, mah knobs, hand, pannel, compass, feloe, tenon and rib saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, bevels, spirit levels box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, locks, stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED.

June 1. No. 3, Reed House.

WOOL! WOOL!

I WISH to buy 50,000 lbs. of Wool, for which I will pay, on delivery, the highest market price, in New York funds or specie. Those having Wool to dispose of will do well, after examining the market, to call at the Empire Stores; for which I will guarantee they will be amply rewarded.

June 4. H CADWELL.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Cash for 100,900 lbs. Wool.

HAVING been appointed agent for an Eastern Manufactory, I wish to purchase Wool for which I will pay the highest market price

No 1, Reed House. S. SMYTH.

May 18, 1850

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

10,0001 LBS. Wool wanted, for which I will pay the highest Market price in Goods or CASH, at No 1, Reed House. J. D. CLARK.

May 18, 1850

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

50,000 LBS Wool wanted. It will be for the interest of the farmers to call on me before selling their wool.

May 18, 1850 S. JACKSON.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers will pay the CASH for any quantity of Wool. May 25, GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

I AM again buying Wool (not to speculate upon but for Eastern Factories,) and am paying the highest market price in CASH, at my store, on the corner, near the Court House.

June 1. C. B. WRIGHT.

Cash, Cash for Wool.

I AM paying the highest prices in cash, eastern funds, for wool, call and see. C. M. TIBBALS.

June 15, 1850.

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in CASH for WOOL at the Harborcreek Woollen Factory by RHODES, CASS & CO.

June 13, 1850.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by June 1. J. H FULLERTON.

SALT, FLOUR AND FISH.—Constantly on hand, a warranted article, as cheap as the cheapest, at WRIGHT'S Corner.

SCYTHES, Snathes, Sickles, Pitchforks, Rides, and Quinebaug Stones, a good assortment at the CHEAP Hardware Store.

Erie, June 22, 1850. RUFUS REED, No 3, Reed House.

Buggy For Sale.

I HAVE a new one horse Cruckey Buggy, made to order, which can be bought on reasonable terms of C. B. WRIGHT.

Butter Wantad.

I WILL pay the market price in cash or goods for any quantity of Butter during the season.

June 15, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

LAWNS and GINGHAMS.—A large assortment low enough June 1. J. H FULLERTON.

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at

Erie Nov. 21, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

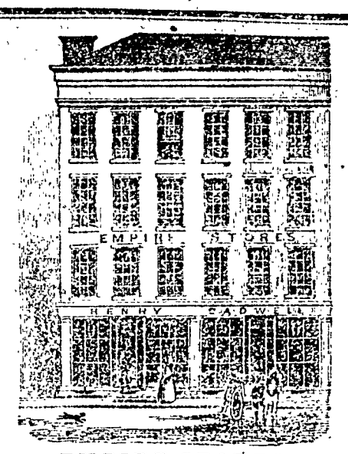
GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf, Gold, Silver and Compesition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors

Nov. 21. CARTER & ROTHER.

50,000 GOOD SHINGES on hand for sale by C. B. WRIGHT.

FLOUR, FISH AND SALT.—May be found constantly on hand at WRIGHT'S.

FRESH CONGO TEAS.—Now opening a fresh stock of new Teas of various brands, warranted to give entire satisfaction at WRIGHT'S.



EMPIRE STORES,

Three Doors North of Brown's Hotel,

ARE COMING!

WITH the largest stock of Goods, of all kinds that were ever offered in Erie, and I will be sold for Cash or Cash Trade, and No Trust, at prices that no one will believe until they see.

I offer 3000 yards of Scotch and French Ginghams from 10 to 15 per cent below any Gingham in Erie of the above quality and quantity. In proof of what I say I offer two pieces out of the lot to any one that will match one piece of the above quantity and quality. Also, 3000 yards of fine bleached Muslin, from 6 to 12½ cents per yard, which is 15 per cent below any prices in this place for which I offer the same premium as above, New York cost stores not excepted.

Any quantity of French Lawns, some as low as 8 cents per yard, colors not to run.

I offer one cord of Prints, and ten cents as a reward to any one that will pro duce the same amount and as good quality from any other store in Erie as low as mine.

250 Shawls of all kinds and qualities, very low.

250 Dress Patterns of rich Silks and Satins, low,

200 dozen Gloves, 500 pieces of Ribbons,

30 pieces of rich embroydered Drapery Muslins,

100 Dress Patterns Silk Poplin, silk and worsted Berages, Fowland Silks, Berage Delaines, Pathon's, Swiss and Book Muslins,

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S
LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.

Large Bottles—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy "VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE," induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents, throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date, henceforth, he will put up but one size only,—his quart bottles:—the retail price will be

ONE DOLLAR.

The public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, its strength, and curative properties WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As this medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would beg to intimate that his article is not to be classed with the vast amount of "Remedies of the Day;" it claims for itself a *greater healing power, in all diseases, than any other preparation now before the world*; and has established itself for eight years by its superior medical virtues, and, until this reduction, commanded double the price of any other article in this line.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY, this article acts with great healing power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which life and health depend.

This medicine has a justly high repute as a remedy for

Dropsy and Gravel.

and all diseases of that nature. It may be relied upon when the intelligent physician has abandoned his patient,—and for these distressing diseases, more especially DROPSY, the proprietor would earnestly and honestly recommend it. At its present price it is easily obtained by all, and the trial will prove the article to be the

Cheapest Medicine in the World!

☞ Please ask for pamphlets—the agents give them away; they contain over sixteen pages of receipts, (in addition to full medical matter) valuable for household purposes, and which will save many dollars per year to practical housekeepers.

These receipts are introduced to make the book of great value, aside from its character as an advertising medium for the medicine, the testimony in favor of which, in the form of letters from all parts of the country, may be relied upon.

☞ "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture"—the Great American Remedy, now for sale in quart bottles at $1 each, small bottles at 50 cts each. No small bottles will be issued after the present stock is disposed of. D

Principal Office, Buffalo, N. Y., 207 Main Street.

G. C. VAUGHN.

N. B.—All letters (excepting from agents and dealers with whom no transacts business) must be post paid, or no attention will be given to them.

Agents—J. A. Barton, Carter & Brother, Erie; Smith Jordan & Co., Waterford; John Stewart, Fairview; L. S. Jones, Girard; A. Tourtellot, Union; B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg; B. C. Town, North East; Terry & Campbell, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr., Cranesville; J. P. Moore, traveling agent. n4

KEOGH' BUFFALO
Piano Forte Manufactory,
Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of *New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no* hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as by artificial means, they can safely warrant to you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

Two of their instruments can now be seen at Prof. Wollosky's rooms at the Reed House in Erie, with whom also orders may be left, and will be promptly attended to.

A call is respectfully solicited.

A. J KEOGH,
J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. ly19

LAND AGENCY IN ERIE.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his residence in Erie, Pa.—

Grazing farms at 6 to $10 per acre, in lots of 100 to 300 acres.

Grain Farms at 14 to $10 per acre, in lots of 33 to 250 acres.

Wild land at $10 $4 per acre, in lots of 25 to 200 acres.

Out lots of Erie, at 75 to $500 per acre, and

In lots of Erie, at 200 to $1,000 dollars each.

Erie Outlot No. 129, situate on Peach & Holland Streets, subdivided into convenient lots, for Residence or business, now for sale at 200 to $400 each. A rare chance.

Also a fine Water Lot properly newly wharfed, for Sale or Rent, Erie, March 2, 1850. WILSON KING.

f413 General Land Agent & Land Broker.

Harbor-creek Woolen Factory.

THE subscribers are ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels, for Wool of all kinds, or work on shares, or by the yard at their usual prices. Carding and Cloth Dressing done as usual, on short notice. RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 11, 1850. 3

☞ NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book account, are particularly requested to call at the Harborcreek Factory on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a favor on the subscribers. 6m32 RHODES, CASS & Co.

Gazette, Commercial and Chronicle copy 3 months

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of John O'Brien, late of the borough of Erie, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement. June 22, 1850.—6t6 JOHN FAGAN, Adm'r

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to Insure Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Marshall,	J. A. Tracy,	Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams,	Thos. Stewart,	G. Sanford,
S. Jackson,	Thos. Willis,	C. M. Tibbals,
W. H. Townsend,	Geo. Selden,	H. Sherman.
	J. C. Spencer,	G. SANFORD, President,

GEORGE SELDEN, Secretary.
J. C. Spencer, Treasurer
E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.
Erie, June 20, 1850. y7

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, each and mixture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Wolf, late of Millcreek township, dec'd, notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned at his residence in said township.

June 8, 1850. 6t4 CYRUS WOLF.

MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY

THE subscriber is ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels for Wool, or work on shares or by the yard, at the usual rates.

Carding and spining done on short notice. Wool will be received at John Wing's, in Eagle Village, and at Smith Jackson's store in Erie, and the Rolls returned every Saturday.

Most kinds of Produce taken for work and Cash will not be refused. CYRUS REED.

Millcreek, June, 3, 1850 3m4

Spring styles of Bonnets,

HUNGARIAN, Lace, French lace, gimp, colored and fancy chip, China pearl, Albion, diamond pearl, Fanny Lind, Florence braid Bonnets; also lace and gimp Gipsies, pearl and tulip misses Bonnets in great variety. Artificial wreaths, &c.

May 11, 1850. C. M' TIBBALS.

SHADDUCK'S KEYSTONE STATE SALOON.

S. F. SHADDUCK would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has purchased the SALOON formerly occupied by Hiram Cook, where he intends keeping constantly on hand all kinds Eatables that an epicurian taste can desire, under William's Exchange Office, State st., sign of the Big Lamp, where will be found

Fresh Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Fresh & pickled Lobsters Pigs Feet and Tripe, Chickens, Ducks and Fowles of every variety Fresh Fish, Ham and Eggs, Pies and Cakes of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. Ice Cream served up in a style not surpassed by any other establishment in town He invites a call

Poached Eggs, Lemonade, Pop & Cider, Bottled Ale, London Porter, Small Beer, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Derbot Ale.

Erie, June 8.

Two Thousand Stoves.

THE subscribers, desirous to try the advantages of the *cash system*, offer to sell their entire stock of Stoves for *cash* only, at the following prices, with Cast Hollow-Ware, thus putting an end to competition from dealers or peddlers who are not manufacturers.

No. 3 Premium Cooking Stoves,		$7 00
" 4 " "		8 50
" 5 " "		10 00
" 5 Fulton "		11 00
" 4 " "		12 00
" 5 Sennett's Iron Mont Cooking Stove,		17 00
" 4 " "		15 00
" 4 Hathaway "		16 00
" 3 " "		11 00
" 2 " "		12 00
Air Tight Parlor Stoves, from		$7 50 to 7 00
Plate or Box Stoves, from		2 00 to 7 00

Potash Kettles at three cents per pound. Copper and Tin Furniture in proportion to corresponding with Stove Pipe at eight cents per pound—thus making a journey of 50 miles an object worthy the effort to buy Stoves of

Erie, Dec. 1, 1849. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

NEW GOODS!!

J. H. FULLERTON would inform his customers and the public generally that he has began to receive his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—embracing a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Also a very full assortment of STRAW GOODS, embracing almost every desirable style of Bonnets—Panama, Leghorn and Palm tlats, Artificial Flowers, &c., all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in this city.

Erie, May 11, 18501 5t

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings. J. H. FULLERTON.

May 11, 1850,

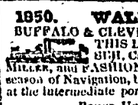
PARASOLS AND SHADES.—*The largest stock in town can* be had at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

SHEEP SHEARS, the best in town, are to be found at the Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—100 boxes at wholesale, by June 1. J. H. FULLERTON

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.

BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.



THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. HUFF, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt. R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

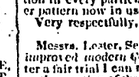
Bound Up.	Bound Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 8 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown; at Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 26—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850.



THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS!

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, To PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

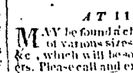
W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. 1018

1850.



TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE,

BASDATH FAVORITE ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or transhipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. FANNING, Agent, 19 Coenties Slip, corner of Front st, (upstairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER. GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACKUS.

Erie, March 23, 1850. 45tf.

New Goods again, by express.

WE are again opening a beautiful stock of SUMMER dress goods just received by Express, consisting of beautiful embroidered, plain, and self flowered Borages, self flowered and plain Swiss Mull and Lawn, Canton and China Silk and Linen Lustre; Bordane, delaine, shawls, scarfs, gloves hosiery, &c. which are offered cheap to make room for another lot expected in a few days at the corner of C. B. WRIGHT.

May 25, 1850.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!! COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 2, REED HOUSE.

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only *sure, sure, and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON,

Erie May 25, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

GRAVE STONES!—MONUMENTS!

AT 111 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y13

TAILORING.

THE undersigned would respectfully tender his sincere thanks to his kind friends and patrons, who have hitherto so liberally supported him, and he would also take this opportunity to inform them and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment from his old stand to No. 5 Reed's Block, opposite the Bonnell Block State street, where he is determined, by close and unremitting attention to business, to endeavor to secure that share of public favor and patronage to which he feels himself entitled, and from past experience, is encouraged to expect. As he is not connected in any way with the *slop* business, his work men will in consequence be the very best that can be got. In consequence of which he feels that he shall be able to manufacture all articles, in his line equal to any establishment of the kind west of New York. JOHN GOALDING.

N. B. Cutting done *right* on the shortest notice, and at the usual prices. Instruction given in the art of cutting. J. G.

Erie, May 1, 1850. 5t

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Striped, and Baird. Cassimere and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workmen, we are now prepared to do simple justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children's wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MCHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 1, 1850. 5t

CONGRESS GAITERS.—Having obtained a patent of H. B. Dey, of New York, to manufacture the Congress Gaiters, I shall keep a full assortment of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Congress Gaiters, which far exceed all other Gaiters for ease as well as beauty. J. H. FULLERTON.

May 9, 1850.

Great Bargains in New Spring and Summer Goods.

I AM now receiving a large and well selected assortmen tof Spring and Summer Goods, which have been bought in New York since the very great reduction from early spring prices. My entire spring purchase will be found a good profit cheaper than any Goods bought early in the season. Comparison invited—competition defied. C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie, May 4, 1850. Cheapside.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS has again the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has received from Boston the city with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a great variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps and Collars, Lace Capes, Flowers, Tabs, &c., &c., Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery of best quality. Her selection of Straw Goods and Ribbons is unusually large, compromising every style, which will be sold at wholesale or retail; Hair Combs, Embroidery Patterns, &c., with many other Fancy Articles.

Mrs Curtis having purchased an improved Machine for Pressing, she is prepared to clean and press Straw Bonnets with dispatch, and in the latest styles.

Erie, April 20, 1850.

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened their largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga; 3 hhds. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 hhds Cherry do; 3 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 21, 1849. tf27

Come One! Come All!!

THOSE who wish to see the largest and best assortment and to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in the City, will call at No. 121, Cheapside, where we are receiving daily, the latest styles, and cheapest goods ever offered in this City, to which we invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally. *Our stock comprises a general assortment of Staple and Fancy* Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, &c. Don't forget to call and examine our stock, as we will sell a little cheaper than the cheapest. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, May 11, 1850.

Prints and Ginghams.

ANY quantity of French, English, Scotch and American Ginghams, some as cheap as one shilling a yard, *fast colors*, or money refunded. Prices in great varieties of style; madder colors at 6d a yard, warranted fast. C. M. TIBBALS.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c. &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People. Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849,

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4 1850. 5t

☞ Bargains Without Precedent.

J. D. CLARK has just returned again from New York, having purchased a stock of Goods adapted *Expressly to the Summer Trade*, which he offers at prices *to far below* any thing ever offered before in Erie, that he has no apprehension of any customers leaving his store without goods who look at them, notwithstanding all the gasconading about low prices, mammoth stocks, &c., elsewhere. ☞ No humbug it about this. More on this subject hereafter. Goods arriving daily at

Erie, June 8. No. 1 REED HOUSE.

Just Returned From New York.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON have just returned from New York with a very extensive assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY and other articles in their line. Give us a call. June 8.

SHEEP SHEERS.—Wright's straight Sheep Sheers for sale by May 18, 1850 LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

For the Ladies.

SILKS.—Plain Plad and Striped Chanelion, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Sein, Gro de India, Loulard, Toaland and Florence silks by S. JACKSON.

GINGAAMS, Plain and Plaid Chambray, French, Scotch, German and American, from 1 to 3d. per yd. by JACKSON.

COLORED Cotton warp, cotton yarn, batts, wicking, &c., at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. C. M. TIBBALS.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials and Parasols, a good assortment just received by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MANTILLA SILKS AND FRINGES, a few pieces just received, which can be bought cheap as WRIGHT'S.

BARRAGES and Lawns, plain and figured of all colors and qualities at JACKSON'S

50 KEGS Nails, from 3 to 40, for sale by May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDON & SON,

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Pattern* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

ERIE, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved *modern Cooking Stove*, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in showing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about 2 feet, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CENTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamonds, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and plated specimens.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6. SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britania Tea and Dinner Castors, &c. &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerombols, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Purses, &c. &c.

SECTION 8.—Centre, these Viols, Violins; *Guitars*, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

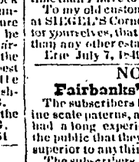
SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer *for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of* New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that *we do not* advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our *goods*, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y28

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE



Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!

CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

50 BBLS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

Coffee.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

Liquors.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholl's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes of Raisins, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I can and will sell wholesale or retail, as cheap as any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. n19

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a first class Mr. Brodie, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee peddlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs., draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.,	32
Do. do. do. 1000 lbs.,	28
Do. do. do. 1500 lbs. on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, 1 oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	20
Do. to 2000 lbs., platform & Scoop,	20
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted*. Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 101 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 23, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced a swindlers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales" and purchasers have frequently, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. F. PRATT & CO.,
H. O. COWING & CO., } Buffalo, N.Y.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Erie, March, 16, 1850 6m14*

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the Blended *science and art in the* region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the *most beautiful blending of light and shade*, with a fine depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,

Erie, Feb'y 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, and Clothing, No. 1, Fleming Block.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have already in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with

New and Beautiful Spring Goods,

of most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jackonets and Cambrics beautiful Calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which, added to their previous immense stock of every kind of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, makes one of the largest, most varied and general assortments in Erie.

THEIR STOCK EMBRACES EVERYTHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be able at all times to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to run down and select every article she desires without the fatigue and perplexity of running about town to make up her assortment as in every department of their stock they keep *Plain and Low Priced Goods*, which will be sold as cheap as by any other establishment, as well as the

Richer and Finer Qualities,

which will include, among other articles, Canton Crape Shawls, Cashmere, Silk, Long and Square Shawls, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin sheetings and shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Table, Piano and toilet covers; and indeed a full and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic house-wife articles, of every variety and kind. Also a full assortment of Mourning Goods, together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

READY MADE CLOTHING!

as cheap as the cheapest, and of as good quality as any either brought to or made in Erie; also under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Their stock also embraces Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds; in short every thing called for in the country or city trade, of which the public can be accommodated by calling and examining quality and prices.

Erie, April 20, 1850. n19

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. *Faulkner*.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office, Erie March 30. 40tf

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

DRESS Goods at less than the cost to import them, just opened. Good quantities, handsome styles of Printed Muslins, colors warranted fast as a rock, full yard wide, a shilling a yard.—Handsome style of Linen Ginghams, Plain, figured, and plaided. A large stock of Muslin *De Lain, good qualities*, new designs, light and dark colors, for one shilling per yard.

Erie, May 4, 1850 C. M. TIBBALS.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. *It contains articles which enter into no other* preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corruptand irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure of anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, *Sores*, Collection of *Watery Humors*,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good for* Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other Irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lues and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION